THE

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

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Political Notes.

—Mr. Chandler's refusal to contribute money for campaign expenses probably arises from an abiding faith in the power of the Civil Service reform machine to propel itself.

—The boisterous confidence of General McClellan's friends in New Jersey has already sputtered itself into a qualmish mistrust, and Fitz-John Porter and Senator Randolph are quoting to the faint-hearted and feeble-kneed that encouraging scripture—the race is not always to the swift.

—James Russell Lowell, the new minister to Spain, is the author of the following on Andy Johnson's policy. In view of a "Solid South" it is not without interest at this writing:

"To see the South all back at once,
Reapin the spiles ot the Frees'tler,
Is cute as though an engineer
Should claim the old iron for his sheer,
'Cos 'twas him that bust the biler."

—The joint debates in Ohio are filling the newspapers with a page or two of speeches each day, and giving the party organ a chance to observe, at each repetition, that its advocate got decidedly the better of the other fellow. This is done with unerring sagacity each day, and makes the most intensely interesting reading.

—In nearly all the Democratic platforms which are being turned out in the country, President Hayes is denounced as a fraudulently elected officer, but his policy is at the same time endorsed. Whatever may be said of the consistency of the men making these platforms, it is hard to see how the President can feel complimented by the paradoxical expressions which are made use of concerning him.

—The climax of contradiction and absurdity in the Ohio Democratic canvass is to be capped with the appearance on the stump of Uncle Jimmy Blue Jeans, of Indiana. There ought to be no doubt of Judge West's election after one speech from the "protector of my son-in-law" and his "cattle." Perhaps Uncle Jimmy is to be put forward to catch the vote of the workingmen by showing that he let the strikers have their own sweet will in his State.

—A Louisiana Congressman has been discovered who thinks Mr. Sayler's chances for the Speakership are uncommonly good, and that Mr. Cox may surprise somebody by coming within sight of success. Another man talks mysteriously of Mr. Blackburn's possibilities, and suspects Mr. Randall has straddled so far he cannot get himself together sufficiently to win. This is all exceedingly valuable news, but it has a strong flavor of dull times about it.

—Whenever a mechanic, a miner or a laborer is asked to vote the Democratic ticket it would be well for such as these to inquire how that would benefit them? Has not the Democratic party, through its representatives in power, frequently betrayed the interests of labor? Has it not on many occasions legislated against its welfare? These are questions important at this time.

—The great trouble with the South is the tendency of the Bourbon editor to put his foot in it without provocation. At this very time, when the best and most influential men of the section are trying to show that they are in earnest in professing to desire reconciliation, and a National reunion of sentiment and purpose, an editor in Vicksburg breaks out with a demand for the repeal of the amendment granting universal suffrage. He wants the negro deprived of his right to vote, and is willing to have the South deprived of its increased representation, if it can be done. He admits that the Democrats are able to keep the negro vote in subjection now, but he is afraid that parties will break up before long, and then nobody can tell who will control it. This is a confession of fear that the Solid South cannot be maintained solid—that the negro will have a chance to vote as he pleases so soon as the old Democratic party splits of its own weight. The able editor is constructing an excellent argument on the other side, by admitting that in time negro suffrage, even in Mississippi, will cease to be a mere name, and become an actual fact.

Don't fail to pay your taxes before the 6th of October.

Our Ticket.

The Republicans of the old Keystone never had a ticket presented to them for their suffrage that was as wholly unexceptionable as the one presented this fall; and one which commends itself so highly to every honest voter in the party, who is eager that honorable, able and efficient men fill our public offices. The Hon. James P. Sterrett, who heads the ticket as our candidate for Supreme Judge, is so well known as an able jurist, a most honorable man—a man of profound learning, and of the highest integrity of character, and one whose repute for honesty is without the shadow of a reflection, that we need not comment upon him. He is, without doubt, deserving of the undivided and active support of every Republican, and of every good citizen who desires experience, learning, honesty and tried integrity upon the Supreme bench. The sacred rights of person and property exact that such men as James P. Sterrett be kept as one of the Judges of the highest court in the State which place he has honored and filled so ably since his appointment to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Williams.

In our candidate for State Treasurer, W. B. Hart, we have a man of large experience in the finances of the State, and one most peculiarly fitted for the duties of the office to which the Republicans of the State have called him. He is a young man of sterling integrity, a most competent official and one whose repute for honesty, faithfulness and efficiency in official life is wholly without a taint of suspicion. He is a self-made man, and has truly been the architect of his own fortune. By trade he was a bricklayer, serving at it faithfully and honestly for many years. During the war he served in the army, under the lead of our gallant Governor John F. Hartranft, as a most brave and faithful soldier, always discharging every duty with zeal and intelligence, and in a manner that commanded the favor and friendship of his comrades, and the hearty approval of his commanders. He has had several years' experience as clerk and cashier in the Treasurer's office at Harrisburg, and for the successful management of the finances of the State for the past ten years, which has done much to lighten the burdens of taxation, we are largely indebted to Wm. B. Hart, our present candidate for Treasurer. The people of the State could not possibly get a more capable, honest and efficient officer than he. Let every Republican in Centre county, then, accord to him a warm and earnest support. The laboring men of Centre county should support him after the bricklayers of Norristown, in his native county of Montgomery, who recently held a meeting unanimously adopted the following resolution, heartily endorsing and pledging their support to him as a man whom they can trust:

Resolved, That in the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, Captain Wm. B. Hart, we recognize a fellow laborer and friend, who for years worked with us as a bricklayer in this county, and we pledge him our support and votes, in the belief that his sympathies are with the workingmen of this State, and, that he will use every honorable effort to promote their welfare.

Every laboring man should be proud to support one of their fellow-laborers who has, by his own industry and energy, risen to a degree of prominence that enables him to command one of the highest offices within the gift of the people of the State. He is a noble example of the honor and success that are ever ready to crown a life of honest toil, and appeals to all for a willing support.

In J. A. M. Passmore, our candidate for Auditor General, we have a similar example of a self-made man; one who followed unearthing the black diamonds in the anthracite regions of this State for some nine years as a miner, and by his industry and close application to study soon became prominently identified with the educational interests of his county, winning the confidence and esteem of his people. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, but more for the love of study than with a view of following it as a profession. He embarked into the insurance business, and has made that a signal success. As an insurance agent he is well and favorably known all over the State. He is a man of untiring energy, most agreeable and affable in his demeanor, and is in every way well qualified to fill the office for which he has been nominated. He has for years past been engaged in a business that tested both fidelity, energy, and integrity of character, and he has stood the test right well, without the slightest suspicion ever having been brought against him. He is truly one of the people, and such an one as is entitled to the utmost confidence of his fellows. We expect the Republicans of Centre county to do a good work for him, as well as for the entire State ticket. The present canvass is one of vital importance, and there never was a time when the interests of good government, and of the people, more earnestly appealed to the patriotism and intelligence of the Republican party to stand firm than they do now.

Our county ticket is wholly unexceptionable. Clement Hale, our candidate for District Attorney, is a young man of good habits, sterling integrity of character, and of fine parts. He is a lawyer of fair promise, and in every sense well qualified for the duties of the office. He is of one of the oldest families of the county, and has always been identified with the interests of the county. His character is without blemish, nor is *he open to the charge of any kind of defalcation whatever*, nor could he possibly be suspected of any. He will make himself well known during the canvass and form the acquaintance of most of our Republicans. There is no good reason why he should not be elected if Republicans but do their duty. Since we have so excellent a ticket throughout, let the Republicans of Centre county resolve to stand by the party, and its candidates, and its principles, and do their whole duty from now until the election, and on the day of the election, and victory is sure to be ours.

The Work of the County Convention.

Although the attendance of delegates at the County Convention was much smaller than it should have been the work done was really all that could have been expected.

The nomination of Clement C. Dale for District Attorney was most judicious. Mr. Dale is a native of the county and springs from one of the oldest and best families in it, and is, in himself, deserving of the honor conferred upon him, and of the confidence reposed in him by this unanimous nomination. He is a young and rising lawyer of most excellent standing, no less respected for his professional ability than for the excellence and goodness of his character. He will make a worthy officer and will discharge the duties of his office most faithfully. Our citizens can rest assured that there will be no shortcomings in his accounts, and we believe that the best men of both parties will unite in electing Mr. Dale because of his fitness for the office, and because he is *an honest man*.

The resolution endorsing the action of the State Convention and the nominations made by that convention for Judge of the Supreme Court, for State Treasurer and for Auditor General, was well considered, was timely and quite to the point; for if there is any one thing of which the party may be proud, and upon which it may be congratulated, it is upon the high standing and the character of the names on the State ticket.

No county more delights to honor its own citizens, when they are worthy and faithful, than Centre, and we have naturally the name of General James A. Beaver unanimously presented as its choice for our next Governor. General Beaver has lived so prominently in public life for so many years, and is so well and so favorably known throughout our State, that it seems like supererogation to speak of him. He is one of the best specimens of a noble, manly man that our State can present, pure in character, earnest in good works, faithful in all things, and at all times a brave-hearted Republican. His honor and fame as a soldier, his eminence as a lawyer, his worth as a citizen will render him a formidable candidate in the next State convention, and we heartily concur in asking the convention to nominate him. [As he was not present he could not name his delegates, and therefore power was given to the chairman of the convention to appoint them at the proper time, we presume as is usual, to be named by the nominee, the General himself.] We congratulate the Republicans of the county on all this good work, and also upon the assurances that we have from the Hon. Wm. P. Wilson, the Chairman of the State Central Committee, that the State election will result in handsome majorities for our State ticket this fall.

The preliminary work is now done—all hands to the halliards and run up the noble old flag of the Republican party which ever leads on to victory.

Hon. Amos C. Noyes.

The gentleman whose name heads this article is now the candidate of our Democratic opponents for State Treasurer, a boasted son of Clinton county, for sooth, whose honesty and firmness is now before the people for criticism. He is asking their suffrage; but hold! he has been tried and found wanting. He has been in the Legislature and made a record. Here is part of it. Let every Republican read it; every Democrat read it and judge if he is worthy of the confidence of the good people of Pennsylvania:

"That capital combined in corporate organization has been too highly favored by both State and Federal legislation."—*Democratic Platform.*

Laurel Run Improvement Company, title afterwards changed to Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. Voted aye.—[House Journal, page 932, 1871.

Amendments to the Constitution:

Sec. 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

Sec. 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers or privileges in any case where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been or may hereafter be conferred upon the courts of the Commonwealth. Voted nay.—[L. R., pages 414, 415, 416, 1864.

Lackawanna and Susquehanna Coal and Iron Company, act to incorporate. Same character as Laurel Run. Voted aye.—[L. R., page 691, 1864.

An act to prevent the payment of workmen and laborers for wages due by orders upon corporation store keepers. Voted nay.—[L. R., page 789, 1863.

An act to repeal the fourth section of the supplement to the character of the Milford and Matamoras Railroad Company, approved April 6, 1870. Voted nay.—[L. R., page 476, 1872.

The section referred to diverted from the State an annuity of ten thousand dollars, paid the New York and Erie Railroad Company, and transferred the same to Milford and Matamoras Railroad. The bill was "sneaked" through in the interest of a few speculators owning the Milford and Matamoras Railroad. The act to repeal was in compliance with special message of Governor Geary, denouncing the bill. —[L. R., page 370, 1872.

HIS WAR RECORD.

An act to prevent the immigration of Negroes and Mulattoes into this State:

First section made it a penal offense for any person of color to move into Pennsylvania, either temporary or permanently, from any State or Territory.

Second section made it a penal offense for any person, white or colored, who aided in bringing Negroes or Mulattoes in the State.

Third section made compelled sheriffs, constables and police officers to arrest all transgressors of foregoing sections. Voted yea.—[L. R., page 547, 1863.

Joint resolutions upon the state of the country, declaring all war measures of Congress wrong, denouncing the war as a failure, and condemning the Emancipation Proclamation. Voted yea.—[L. R., pages 565, 566, 1863.

Amendment to foregoing resolution offered by Mr. Johnson, as follows:

"That this General Assembly, in common with all truly patriotic people of this great and loyal Commonwealth, execrate and condemn the traitors in arms against this, the best Government under Heaven, and that we will hail with pleasure and delight every victory of our gallant soldiers in the field, by which this wicked rebellion is to be crushed and its guilty authors brought to a just punishment." Voted nay.—[L. R., pages 629, 863.

—The Maryland Democrats left the "fraud" cry, in all its variations, out of their platform entirely, and its presiding officer said he should support the President in Congress. Is this the fist fruit of the Southern trip?

—For hats, boots, shoes and clothing Valentines is the place.

Hon. William P. Shell.

This gentleman has been styled the Father of the Credit Mobilier of America. Herewith is appended his monopoly and war record while a member of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Read in place, "An act to incorporate the American Improvement and Loan Company of Philadelphia."—[L. R., page 62, 1859.]

Presented memorial from Gen. Duff Green in favor of passage of bill, and moved that it be printed in Legislative Record.—[L. R., page 72, 1859.]

Amended title so as to read "An Act to incorporate the American Fiscal Agency."—[L. R., page 544, 1859.]

And on final passage of bill voted Yea. This was the infamous Credit Mobilier Bill.

Senate bill No. 287, "An act to regulate charges of railroad companies." This bill was intended to prevent the undue discrimination and unfair charges made by railroad companies for transporting goods to noncompetitive points. See speeches of Hon. Elias H. Irish and Hon. John P. Penny, of Allegheny.—[L. R., pages 521, 568, 1860.]

Mr. Shell voted Nay.—[L. R., 569, 1860.]

"An act providing the means of securing the health and safety of persons employed in the bituminous coal mines of Pennsylvania." He endeavored to defeat this bill by charging it with special legislation for "those western counties," and attempted to prove it was in violation of article three, seventh section of Constitution.—[L. R., pages 278, 280, 1877.]

Made trivial and factious opposition by offering amendments to destroy the efficiency of the bill.—[L. R., page 297, 1877.]

After hindering legislation for several weeks, and finding his position untenable, his amendment was withdrawn, and to cover up his trick voted for bill on final passage.—[L. R., page 298, 1877.]

HIS WAR RECORD.

Joint resolution relative to the organization of Congress:

Resolved, That Pennsylvania remains as ever faithful and true to the Constitution and the Union, and determined that they shall be maintained; that the treasonable threats of disunion uttered by the adherents of the present national administration on the floor of Congress will not deter her people from the expression of their political views, and the proper protection of her interests, but will be treated with the utmost contempt and scorn, while any attempt to carry such threats into execution will be met by her determined resistance.—[L. R., page 49, 1860.] Mr. Shell voted Nay.

PERHAPS the greenback, or more properly, the financial question is one of the very hardest for the ordinary mind to grasp and understand fully. We hear a great deal said about inflation greenbacks and a greenback party, but we have never seen it clearly defined what the advocates of inflation want. If they want the bonds bought up with greenbacks, thereby replacing an interest bearing debt with a non interest bearing one we cannot see why it would not result in good; but if they want an unlimited issue of paper money, then we would like to ask how this money is to reach the people. The Government cannot give it away, and unless we can give value for it dollar for dollar how are we to get it, or how is it to do us any good. The Government is not now, as it was in 1865, hiring a million of men who were receiving its money for service actually rendered. What difference does it make what kind of money the Government pays its employees in so long as it pays them, unless the effect of inflation would be to reduce the value of the paper dollar when they would no doubt much prefer the gold dollar, which was worth a dollar any where in the wide world to the paper dollar worth only seventy-five cents. There, we have about exhausted the subject. Will somebody answer our questions?

WE have received accounts of brutal political outrages in Mississippi during the pending campaign. The contest is now between the Democrats and the Independents, aided by the Republicans; and our information shows that the Democratic party in that State has lost none of its ability in converting opponents by means of the shot gun. But we do not intend to publish the account of these outrages, although coming from trustworthy services. The North has become so thoroughly inoculated with a desire for pacification that no attention is given to the cruelties practiced upon Republican and Independent voters in the South. Men in our midst who stood appalled during the recent reign of mob violence, coolly reject, or openly express their disbelief in, any recital of wrongs inflicted upon inoffending citizens in the South. We would not speak now did not this fresh recital of atrocities arouse the belief that never in the history of the world has such a lack of sympathy for persecuted and suffering citizens been exhibited as is now shown by Northerners for their oppressed friends in the South.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

——The oldest and the best Fire and Life Insurance Companies are represented by J. A. Rankin & Son, Bellefonte, Penn'a.

—William A. Stewart is the name of the Republican candidate for Associate Judge in Lawrence county, this State. He is a thoroughbred African, and has had a rather interesting career. He was born in Westmoreland county, about April, 1833, in Salem or Union township, we believe, as we knew a colored family of that name who removed from near the line of the above named townships, about that time, to the northwestern part of this State. His parents pulled up in Mercer county, where he resided till 1849, attending the public schools. In 1852 he removed to Warren, Ohio, where he learned the barbering trade, and "between shaves" studied law, and was admitted to the bar, but failed to get practice. In 1854 he went back to Mercer, served three years in learning the printing business, went to Pittsburgh and failed to get employment, studied medicine, but failed to get practice. In 1859 he went to New Castle, Lawrence county, where he has ever since followed the business of a barber. In Lawrence county a Republican nomination is equivalent to an election.—[Greensburg Argus.

—Congressman Robinson, of Massachusetts, one of the new members, put himself in accord with the party's platform a day or two before it was constructed. In conversation with a reporter of the Boston *Globe*, on Monday, he made this emphatic declaration: "I believe the President has done right, and I don't see how he could have done otherwise. And I do not take this stand because the President may have been politic in adopting his Southern policy, but because it was the right thing to do, and, whether successful or not, it was the only course for him to take if he has any regard for his oath of office. I don't believe in policy, and any man who attempts to help his party at the expense of right for policy's sake is not fit to be a member of it—is not fit to be a Republican."

—The Democratic party is constitutionally opposed to "reviving the issues of the war," and yet its representatives in New Jersey have reanimated the very deadest of war issues. The resuscitation of Gen. McClellan has already projected the spirit of Abraham Lincoln into the canvass, and the campaign orators are hunting up the old speeches which were used to fire the Republican heart in '64, when these two men stood out as incarnations of the contending principles which were then locked in a life and death struggle. The Democrats, too, are turning over the musty vindications of their chieftain's military career, and will once more attempt to prove that the war was a failure. Oratory which has been laid away for thirteen years is apt to be a trifle stale, but it is not difficult to predict which dish of cold victuals will be the more unpalatable.

—Gen. Walker, of Virginia, has tested the real sentiment of the State on the repudiation question. His manly declaration that "repudiation is larceny, forcible readjustment is highway robbery," has created such an uproar that he is in danger of being crowded off the Democratic ticket. He can stand it, but the State cannot.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

St. Nicholas for October

Fitly closes up the fourth volume of the magazine, and ushers in the Autumn with brisk stories, lively pictures, and such gentle thoughts as suit the time of year.

Henry W. Longfellow supplies some strong and beautiful lines under the title "Haroun Al Raschid;" and Donald G. Mitchell ("Ik Marvel") contributes the biographies of "Two French Story-Tellers"—Bernardin de St. Pierre and Madame Cottin, whose portraits accompany the article—with able illustrated epitomes of their chief works, "Paul and Virginia" and "Elizabeth, or the Exiles of Siberia."

Lucy Larcom introduces the youngsters to the wonder-world of "Autumn Poetry" in a way to set them exploring it on their own accounts, in an article that is remarkable for the aptness and beauty of its selections, and the charm of variety afforded by its pictures. Noah Brooks has a story of patriotism, entitled "A Century Ago," that is full of genuine boy-interest; and William H. Rideing presents a graphic account of adventure in the Sierra Nevada under the title "Caught by the Snow," the paper being illustrated by a picture into which Thomas Moran has put the very chill and rush of the winter storm. A whole year's series of Star papers is concluded in this issue by Professor Proctor; and Mr. Trowbridge's serial brings his hero to mastership of himself, pointing a moral sorely needed by the youth of to-day. Mr. Park Benjamin, in some admirably humorous verses and sketches, relates the rise, course and sad ending of "The Revenge of the Little Hippopotamus."

The boys will find Mrs. Kate Brownlee Horton's article on the game of "Hare and Hounds" a very attractive one; and the interest of the girls is likely to centre upon a paper on "Moss-Pictures" which details a new kind of fancy-work.

Good as is this issue of *St. Nicholas*, the announcements upon its cover promise for those yet to come a number and variety of attractions altogether unprecedented. Not the least of the good things in view is the new serial story, "Under the Lilacs," by Louisa M. Alcott, which is to begin the issue for November.

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BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry.

The Pastor's Reverie.

The pastor sits in his easy-chair,
With the Bible upon his knee.
From gold to purple the clouds in the west
Are changing momently;
The shadows lie in the valleys below,
And hide in the curtin's fold;
And the page grows dim whereon he reads,
"I remember the days of old."

"Not clear nor dark," as the Scripture saith,
The pastor's memories are;
No day that is gone was shadowless,
No night was without its star;
But mingled bitter and sweet hath been
The portion of his cup;
"The hand that in love hath smitten," he saith,
"In love hath bound us up."

Fleet flies his thought over many a field
Of stubble and snow and bloom,
And now it trips through a festival,
And now it halts at a tomb;
Young faces smile in his reverie
Of those that are young no more,
And voices are heard that only come
With the winds from a far-off shore.

He thinks of the day when first, with fear
And faltering lips, he stood
To speak in the sacred place the Word
To the waiting multitude;
He walks again to the house of God,
With the voice of joy and praise,
With many whose feet long time have pressed
Heaven's safe and blessed ways.

He enters again the homes of toil,
And joins the homely chat;
He stands in the shop of the artisan;
He sits where the Master sat,
At the poor man's fire and the rich man's feast.
But who to-day are the poor,
And who are the rich? Ask Him who keeps
The treasures that ever endure.

Once more the green and the grove resound
With the merry children's din;
He hears their shout at the Christmas tide,
When Santa Claus stalks in.
Once more he lists while the camp fire roars
On the distant mountain-side,
Or, proving apostleship, plies the brook
Where the fierce young troutlings hide.

And now he beholds the wedding train
To the altar slowly move,
And the solemn words are said that seal
The sacrament of love.
Anon at the font he meets once more
The tremulous youthful pair,
With a white-robed cherub crowing response
To the consecrating prayer.

By the couch of pain he kneels, again;
Again, the thin hand lies
Cold in his palm, while the last far look
Steals into the steadfast eyes;
And now the burden of hearts that break
Lies heavy upon his own—
The widow's woe and the orphan's cry
And the desolate mother's moan.

So blithe and glad, so heavy and sad,
Are the days that are no more,
So mournfully sweet are the sounds that float
With the winds from a far-off shore,
For the pastor hath learned what meaneth the word
That is given him to keep—
"Rejoice with them that do rejoice,
And weep with them that weep."

It is not in vain that he hath trod
This lonely and toilsome way,
It is not in vain that he hath wrought
In the vineyard all the day;
For the soul that gives is the soul that lives,
And bearing another's load
Doth lighten your own, and shorten the way,
And brighten the homeward road.

—*Harper's Magazine for September.*

The old School Book.

On the school book, in its dusty nook,
With a tearful eye I gaze;
Come down, old friend, for an hour we'll spend
In talking of by-gone days.
I gaze once more, as in days of yore,
On the task that vexed the brain;
The lesson done, and victory won,
And I feel I'm a child again.

And I seem to stand with the youthful band
In the old house on the green;
I hear the fun ere the school began,
And I join in the gladsome scene.
I take my place, with a sober face—
O'er the well carved desk I bend,
And hourly pore o'er the antique lore
Of thy wonderful page, old friend.

Then our cares were few, and our friends were true,
And our griefs were rare and light;
The world was naught (so we fondly thought),
But a region of pure delight.
But time has sped, and our path has led
Through the dark and tearful scene;
And passed away are the good and gay,
Like the old house on the green.

But we will sing no more of the days of yore,
For the tear drop dims the eye;
Sleep on, old book, in the dusty nook,
As in years that have glided by.
No guilt we trace in thy honest face,
But a mine of gold within
Enriched the youth, as they sought for truth,
In the old house on the green.

Local History.

A Scrap of Local History.

Reminiscence of Sixty Years Ago—Confession of David Lewis, the Noted Highwayman and Counterfeiter of that Early Day, Made at the Bellefonte Jail, July 12, 1820.

[*Continued.*]

Drunkenness was by no means my destroying sin, or prevailing vice, but though I was seldom intoxicated to excess, I would occasionally indulge in drink more than I wished to do, when I happened to mix in company with persons of jovial disposition, and would sometimes find myself under the necessity of drowning the clamors of remorse, and the stings of conscience, in the flowing bowl and sparkling glass. The morning on which I left Shippensburg, I fell in with company at a tavern on the road, and drank freely. By the time I arrived at Martin's my ideas were in a state of confusion, and my usual caution and cunning being stupified with liquor, I offered him in payment for some articles I proposed buying some of my counterfeit notes, and acted with such imprudence in the negotiation, as was sufficient to excite suspicions in the mind of a man even more stupid than Martin. On being charged with passing bad money, I denied the charge and confirmed the denial with the strongest assertions of innocence, and in the heat of argument, foolishly proposed accompanying him to town to submit the notes to the inspection and decision of the officers of the Carlisle bank. Martin consented, and we rode together to town, and went in company to the bank. When the notes were laid before the cashier and clerk, they both agreed, after a minute inspection, in pronouncing them counterfeit; and, on refusing to give them up, I began to think that the affair might end more seriously than I expected. Some one proposed our going to McGinnis' tavern to examine further into the matter, whither we went accompanied by the bank officers. After undergoing a strict examination, and discovering from the winks that passed between the Colonel and Martin that they intended to arrest me, I concluded that my only chance of escape was to get off by means of some trick, which I thought I could practice upon them with success, as they all appeared to be green hands at catching a rogue. After making many protestations of innocence and offering to confirm my declarations by the testimony of a respectable gentleman, an acquaintance of mine then in town, I was permitted to go in search of him, alone and unattended by a constable or any one. I made the best use of the liberty they imprudently gave me, and after turning Reitxel's corner in Hanover street, walked off with a quick step, until I came to Blain's cave, where I remained that night, and the next morning, as soon as it was day, proceeded on foot to Centre county, having left the mare, which I had stolen near Emmittsburg, in the possession of Martin.

I can have no motive or inducement in my present situation, when I expect so shortly to leave a wicked world, and appear before the great Judge of all the earth to answer for the deeds done in the body, to close my life with a lie upon my lips. Alas! I have already sinned so much against heaven and earth, against God and my country, that the only reparation I can make to society is to give a full disclosure or confession of all my manifold crimes and offenses. Nor do I think the atonement would be complete unless I strip the veil from my heart, expose every secret intention, and declare with truth and candor, not only all my wicked criminal acts, but all the plans, purposes and schemes which were from time to time contemplated and agitated, and which I and the rest of the different bands with whom I associated were prevented from executing by the special interference of a Providence, who stayed our uplifted hands from committing many crimes, interposing various unexpected obstacles, which either I could not account for at the time, or attributed to chance or accident. If no other advantage will be derived from this disclosure, I trust it will have the effect of deterring youth and others from adopting or persevering in the same course of life in which I embarked, and if by exhibiting myself as a beacon, I can warn others from the dangerous shoals on which I have ship-wrecked my own happiness and peace of mind, I shall consider myself duly repaid for the painful exertion I now make.

When I look back upon my ill-spent life, and endeavor to discover the cause or source from which all my misfortunes and crimes have sprung and proceeded, I am inclined to trace their origin to the want of early instruction.

Had my widowed mother been possessed of the means of sending me to school and afforded me the opportunity of profiting by an education, the early part of my youth, instead of being engaged in idle sports and vicious pursuits, might have been employed in the studies of useful knowledge, and my mind by this means have received an early tendency to virtue and honesty, from which it would not afterwards have been diverted. But, alas! she was poor, and the Legislature of Pennsylvania—I blush with indignation when I say it—had made no provision, nor has it yet made any adequate one, for the gratuitous education of the poor. Until this is done, and schools are established at the public expense for teaching those who are without the means of paying for instruction, ignorance will cover the land with darkness and vice, and crime run down the streets as a mighty torrent.

After my expedition on the lines, I became disgusted with military life, and gave up every view of enlisting again. The disappointment, vexation and terror I experienced in my associations with the counterfeiting gang, who had fixed their establishment near Stoystown, and the risk I ran in being apprehended by the officers of the Carlisle bank for my attempt to pass the counterfeit money with Martin, increased my anxiety to visit my mother and brothers. After leaving Carlisle, I acted with caution, and refrained from committing any depredation on the road to my mother's. My relations received me with a better welcome than I had any reason to expect, and while they expressed their satisfaction at seeing me, they renewed all their arguments in the most friendly and persuasive style to impress my mind with the wickedness and dangers of the course of life I was following. They almost persuaded me to settle and become industrious and sober, but the bad habits I had contracted in the army, together with my natural disposition for rambling, predominated over their good advice, and renewing my acquaintance with some of my late companions in arms who had been to Canada, I readily entered into their services, and having procured the necessary materials for counterfeiting, I became a partner in this tempting species of fraud. The period was extremely propitious for the success of the project. The Legislature of Pennsylvania had recently established by law a great number of new banks in every part of the state, which we and many others considered little better than a legalized system of fraud, robbing and swindling. Determined upon seizing the golden opportunity of making our fortunes, we returned to Cumberland and erected a small hut in the South Mountain, near Mr. Brewster's tavern, and boarding at a private house in the vicinity, we proceeded to manufacture all sorts and sizes of counterfeit bank bills, but principally notes on the Philadelphia bank of the denomination of one hundred dollars. Having struck off what we supposed to be a sufficient number, we separated for the purpose of passing them off. I proceeded to Landisburg, where I passed off a $100 note to Mr. Anderson, a merchant in that place. From thence I went to Newville, where I succeeded in putting off another note of the same description on a Mr. Geese, a store-keeper in that town. I was extremely fortunate in both cases, not only in procuring change in good money, but in walking off with the booty without detection or even suspicion. At this time city money was scarce and in great demand, and the country merchants being anxious to make remittances in city notes, seized with avidity the opportunity of making the favorable exchange, and never took time to examine whether the notes were genuine or not. Passing through Roxbury, Strasburg and Fannettsville, I exchanged about one thousand dollars in notes of various denominations, purchased a horse at the Burnt Cabins, traded him off for a better one, paying the difference in counterfeit notes, and in this manner proceeded to Bedford, where after several lucky trades and passing off a number of spurious bills, I found myself in possession of a handsome sum of money, fifteen hundred dollars of which I deposited in the Bedford bank and sported for some time on the residue, when, wishing to make a bold push and get rid of all my counterfeit stock, my imprudent anxiety occasioned suspicion, and I was arrested and imprisoned on the charge of passing counterfeit money. I could easily have made my escape from the jail of Bedford, but Samuel Riddle and Charles Huston, Esquires, the lawyers to whom I gave the balance of my money to clear me, flattered me with such encouraging assurances of acquittal, that I was induced to see it out. After remaining in jail a considerable time and experiencing all the painful feelings of suspense, my trial was ordered on, and notwithstanding the zeal and exertions of my counsel, I was found guilty and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary. I remained here about a year during which time I began to have serious thoughts of reformation, when the powerful intercessions of my friends and the knowledge I had of the weak side of Governor Findley in favoring applications of this nature, suggested a pardon as the best means of restoring me to liberty. As I expected, his Excellency received my petition for a pardon in a manner that gave my friends no doubt of the success of the application, and they did not remain many hours in suspense before the Secretary delivered them a paper under the great seal of the state, granting me full forgiveness for all my crimes, and a complete remission of all the penalties of the law. On my way from the penitentiary I stopped at Harrisburg, and as soon as it was dark called upon the Governor to pay him my respects and thank him for his goodness. On parting with him, he gave me a bundle of letters to gentlemen in the western country, which I afterwards delivered. After I left Harrisburg, I went to Bedford to get back some of my money, which I had deposited in the bank, but the bank officers refusing my checks, I was again reduced to great distress, and in a moment of despair was very near putting an end to my life, when I fell in with one Rumbaugh, who had assumed the name of Connelly, and a man who called himself James Hansom. I did not keep their company many days before they persuaded me to join them in waylaying and robbing a Mr. M'Clelland, whom they had traced from Pittsburgh to Bedford, and who, they had found, was to pursue his journey to Philadelphia the following morning. We accordingly armed ourselves and proceeded to a tavern within a few miles of Bedford in a lonely place in the woods, where we drank a pint of brandy. Starting on a few rods ahead, we at length stopped and waited in the woods near the roadside for about an hour, with great impatience, until Mr. M'Clelland came in view. He rode along at a slow pace and in a careless manner, until he got nearly past us, when Connelly, jumping out of the thicket, seized his horse by the bridle, and presenting a pistol, told him if he made any noise he would shoot him. Hansom and myself then came up and held his legs, while Connelly led his horse into the woods, where we took from him money in the manner which has already been stated in the public prints. To escape detection Connelly and Hanson purposed to make away with him, alleging that dead men told no tales, but I peremptorially refused and told them if they did they must first murder me, and so deterred them from the bloody act. Having secured the money, we then bent our course towards Lewistown in Mifflin county, intending to proceed into the State of New York, but we were overtaken two miles from the former place and brought back to Bedford. It may not be improper here to state that I had always determined never to stain my hands with blood, or kill any one except in self-defense, but I would certainly have shot Ephraim Eaner, the man who caught me, after I had thrown down William Price, if my pistol had gone off. My natural disposition was by no means cruel, and hearing my mother read out of the Bible the story of Cain killing his brother Abel, when I was yet a child, it made an impression on my young and tender heart which never had been effaced.

After remaining in Bedford jail for sometime, and finding the usage not such as should be given to prisoners in our condition, I determined to escape, and accordingly put the convicts and prisoners who were confined with me, on a plan to get off, which succeeded to my full expectation. We let out all the prisoners that would go, except an ordinary fellow, that had robbed a poor widow, and who, I was determined, should be left behind to take care of the jailor and his family, whom we had locked up in the same apartment lately occupied by us.

Connelly and myself proceeded along the mountains to Dublin Gap in Cumberland county, where we came across an old acquaintance, and remained there a few days, and then went to Petersburg in Adams county, where we procured some clothing and other necessaries, having left Bedford in a very destitute condition. After we had refreshed ourselves and recovered from our fatigue, we crossed over to the Conewago hills in York county, and having committed several petty robberies and depredations, we directed our course into East Pennsboro, one of the most wealthy and populous German settlements in Cumberland county, with the view of robbing some of the rich farmers in that neighborhood. Hearing that Jonas Roop was about building a new saw mill, and had gathered a good deal of money for that purpose, we lurked about in the vicinity for some time, but could not meet with a favorable opportunity to accomplish our end.

We next visited Krelizer's tavern, and judging from the largeness of his barn, of the size of his purse, we expected to be more fortunate with him than we had been at Roop's, but we were again disappointed. While in his bar-room, we heard some of the neighbors talk, in absence of Mr. Krelizer, of his not having one cent, for every dollar of his money was in the possession of Mr. Beshore, who was represented as having more ready money than all put together. We immediately laid our plans for an attack on his house, and would certainly have succeeded, but for the presence of mind and bravery displayed by his wife, who blew a horn to alarm the neighborhood, displaying as much courage on the occasion as some men, and more resolution than any other woman I ever met with.

It was not long before a number of the neighbors came to her assistance, and Connelly snatching up a rifle which stood in the house made off, while I, who for the first time in the last five years, were intoxicated to excess, was taken prisoner, and after being secured and fastened, some cowardly fellow came up and struck me in my defenceless condition. I was then taken to Carlisle jail, and put in a very strong room, out of which I saw but little chance of escape, but to my great joy and satisfaction, soon heard that the Sheriff of Bedford county had come down to demand me. I was the more pleased with the prospect of an exchange of prisons from the dislike I took to the jailor, who seemed to be a very surly fellow, and always looked as if he begrudged the prisoners the common jail allowance. The Sheriff was not successful in his application, but upon Alexander Mahon and Wm. Ramsy, Esquires, swearing that the Carlisle jail was not sufficiently strong to hold me I was ordered to be taken to Chambersburg by Sheriff Ritner, a thick headed lump of a fellow, whom I had remembered to have seen before, while following an occupation for which he was then engaged in. In conducting me to Chambersburg Ritner was accompanied by a young man who I think was called Hendricks, very unlike another of the deputies, who assisted in bringing me from Mechanicburg to Carlisle; his name I cannot remember, though I shall not forget him, if I was to live a thousand years, as I was very forcibly struck with the contrast of character between the two men; for while the former was modest and reserved, and never plagued me with impertinent questions, the other was continually teasing me with various enquiries, which it did not become him to use to a person in my situation. I soon discovered that his silly conduct proceeded from vanity, and that he had a great desire to make a display of his learning to me, for he was constantly pulling out of his pocket a little book, which I took for a pocket dictonary, to find out the meaning of the high flowing words he made use of. During our travel I informed the Sheriff that I had met him before at Millerstown on the Juniata, when Connelly proposed our robbing him, but as I knew he made no profitable sales abroad, nor received any collection, I concluded he could have little or no money about him. The fact is, nothing would have pleased me better at the time, than to have robbed Ritner, as I had long heard the office holders of Carlisle represented to be a hungry, avaricious set of extortioners, whom no sense of justice or feeling of humanity could restrain from grinding the poor.

If there was any class or description of people in society whom I would sooner have robbed than any other it was those who held public offices, and under color of law had plundered the poor, and cheated the widow and the orphan. Against such workers of iniquity, my mind had taken a set, and I was determined never to spare them on any occasion that offered. The groans of the distressed, the cries of the widow and the complainings of the oppressed rang in my ears, and called aloud for vengeance. There was perhaps no place in the State in which I heard more complaints of this sort than in the county of Cumberland, and as Carlisle was my native place, for which I felt a strong attachment, instead of committing a wrong, I conceived that I would render society a service by punishing those official marauders who infest the town, in visiting upon them the same degree of severity which they had visited upon others, and thus make the cruel feel the pain they gave. With this view I at one time proposed to my companions, that we should abandon the highways, make our peace with offended justice, satisfy the penalties of the law, reimburse those whom we had robbed and wronged, move into town, and adopt the most effectual mode of bringing extortioners, bank swindlers, and public defaulters to justice, and make as much money out of them as we could. Having heard great complaints in every place of a certain act of Assembly, called the "fee bill," which had passed in the session of 1813-14, through the influence of Governor Findly, and his friends, I procured a copy of the law, and found that it contained a provision, that if any officer should take greater or other fees than was expressed and limited for the service, or shall charge or demand and take any fees where the business was not actually done, shall charge or demand any fee for any service or services other than those provided for, such officers shall forfeit and pay to the party injured, fifty dollars, to be recovered as other debts. I thought it remarkable that this provision (which was the only part of the law that had an eye to the interest and security of the people) should remain a dead letter, and that few instances occurred of the parties resorting to it for redress. I knew that in the long catalogue of public officers there were but few exceptions where this part of the act had not been infringed upon, and where sheriffs, prothonotaries, clerks of the sessions, justices and constables had not incurred the penalty. My plan was to proceed regularly through the town, and country, procuring a copy of the multitudinous suits spread upon their dockets, obtain copies of their respective bills of fees, call upon the parties interested, particularly defendants, make a bargain with them for permission to bring suits in their names for the penalties, and that I should receive one-half of the forfeitures for my trouble and expense. But Connelly opposed the scheme, alleging that the number of public officers were so great; they formed such a powerful phalanx in society, and possessed so much influence; that they had grown so cunning from the long time they had been in office they would be able to defeat all the humane intentions of the act. The project was in this way abandoned, very much against my will.

It is but justice to Sheriff Bitner and Mr. Hendrick, to say, that in conducting me from Carlisle to Chambersburg, they treated me as well as I could expect, particularly the latter. In the afternoon of the same day that I left Carlisle I was lodged in the jail at Chambersburg, where I was shortly after my confinement gratified with a visit from His Excellency, Gov. Findly, who opportunely had arrived at Chambersburg nearly about the same time. He condoled with me on my present misadventure, and after the jailor and spectators had left the room, we had a private interveiw, during which we conversed freely on different subjects, not necessary now to mention, but any person will wrong his excellency if he supposes the conversation related to an office. He never promised me any such thing, nor did I ask one of him. His excellency did not remain with me longer than half an hour, and on leaving the room, he gave me an affectionate squeeze of the hand.

I did not remain long in confinement before I tricked Mr. Leader, who was confident I would not leave him. My escape was owing to the negligence of the jailor who, in his hurry to see a fight that was going on in the street, neglected to lock the door of the last room of the convicts, contenting himself with bolting it, and fastening the wicket door, or rather window, with the key that unlocked the other rooms—he omitted to return and secure the door in the usual way. During the day the prisoners had fixed a soaped string over the top of the door, and concealed it in a crack on the outside, and by means of a loop or slip knot they succeeded in pulling out the key. The plan succeeding, they unlocked the door through the window, and having thus got to the entry, and having the necessary key to open the door of the room in which I was confined, I was in this manner liberated, and springing the lock of the door leading into the woman's apartment, and the door leading from thence into the yard, as well as that of the gate opening into the street, luckily I and four other criminals effected our escape undiscovered by anybody about two o'clock in the morning. We proceeded about half a mile, and finding my hobbles troublesome we entered a pine thicket where, by means of a cold chisel, I extracted myself from the irons. While thus employed, we heard distinctly the noise of the town bells, which were ringing on the occasion to alarm the inhabitants and arouse them to pursuit, and could not help laughing very heartily, notwithstanding the terror we were in, at the confusion and mortification our escape must produce among the wise citizens of Chambersburg. There is no truth in the supposition that I had bribed the jailor, or gave him any directions about his getting fifteen hundred dollars, which it was said I had concealed in the pines south of the Walnut bottom road. I never hid any money there, nor promised Mr. Leader any bribe whatever; he always treated me with humanity as long as I was his prisoner, and is wrongfully accused, if anybody suspects my escape was owing to his criminality. We remained all that day in a rye-field, and at night pursued our course to Doubling Gap. Near this place is a cave in a cleft in the mountain, formed by a projecting rock, and here we remained for several days. After refreshing ourselves, and I had succeeded in procuring a change of clothes, I disguised myself as well as I could, and passing for a well-digger, paid frequent visits to Newville, especially in the night. I generally took a round through all the taverns to learn what was going on and discover, if I could, which of the inhabitants had most ready money. According to the talk of those I met with in the tavern, I was led to believe that the three richest men in that part of the country were a Mr. Sharp, one David Sterrett, and an old gentleman of the name of Keehan, or M'Keehan. From information I received I rather concluded that the former had more land than money, as I understood that he was in the habit of making a purchase of property every year, adding house to house and field to field; not believing Mr. Sharp to have by him as much cash as the others, I concluded upon robbing Mr. Sterrett, but hearing that he had a short time before deposited all his money in the new bank at Carlisle, and in consequence of its stoppage, had little or no prospect of getting it again, and hearing, also, that he was a bond buyer or shaver of notes, and one of those people called "man-eaters," and had disposed of all his ready money means in this way, I despaired of succeeding with him, and finally fixed upon old Mr. Keehan as the surest mark. I immediately set my ingenuity at work to devise the best plan for accomplishing my purpose, and accordingly intended to waylay him on Sunday evening as he returned from church.

I meant to carry him into the woods, tie him and threaten him with violence, until he told me where his treasure was lodged. On obtaining this information my plan was to go to the house and alarm the family by making them believe that I had just left the old man dying in the road about a mile off, and that he had begged me to send every one of them to him directly. I concluded that the intelligence would occasion great distress and confusion, and that in their absence I might have time enough to rifle his chests and break open all his drawers.

In pursuance of this premeditated scheme, I did meet the old man on Sunday afternoon as he was returning home from church, but my heart failed me. I was so struck with his venerable form, his benevolent countenance, his republican simplicity of manners and his patriarchal appearance that I became confounded; my feet became rivited to the ground, my tongue motionless, my heart appalled, and my eyes fixed in amazement, so that I could not find courage to proceed or touch him with the finger of violence. On meeting him on the highway, he rode on, after bidding me good day. When he had passed by I looked back at him, and said to myself, what is the meaning of this? Oh, honesty! there is sometimes a charm even in thy external appearance, sufficient to stay the hands of the robber himself! There is a majesty in virtue which often appalls vice itself, and strikes the guilty conscience with terror and dismay. I returned to the cave that evening without committing any depredation, and slept better than I had done for several

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rights before.

Living in a state of constant dread and apprehension of being re-taken, I became tired of the cavern, and determined to return to my old parents in East Pennsborough, to seek revenge of the fellow who had struck and abused me after I was tied, when I was taken before. I took my departure from the cave rather abruptly, leaving behind several articles of value, particularly a pair of pantaloons and some blankets. If they have fallen into the hands of any honest people on the Bigspring, I hope they will not claim or use them but return them to my poor wife in Philadelphia the first opportunity that offers.

On my return, I again met with my evil genius, Connelly, who renewed the proposition of robbing old James Roop. We made several attempts, but were always baffled. Jonas was in the habit of going to Harrisburg and staying late in the company of Judge Bucher, who lived near the bridge. I was to cross over the bridge to the Harrisburg side, and Connelly to remain concealed in a thick covert of woods on the other side, near the road leading to Mr. Roop's house. I dogged him one Saturday evening in particular, and would have robbed him or perished in the attempt if I had not discovered from his conversation with Mr. Bucher that he kept no cash or ready money in his house. I had crept slyly up the bank of the engine house near the bridge, and getting into one of the empty boxes that lay there, I could distinctly hear nearly all that passed without any danger of discovery.

Mr. Bucher used to be very importunate with the old gentleman on the subject of politics, and always extolled Governor Findley to the skies, suggesting various plans for entrapping the Germans and getting them to vote for Findley at the election. I also heard him converse with his son John, and say something about the Governor's bank book, which he confessed he did not like, but if Musgrave only continued mum until after the election, he thought the matter could be smoothed and kept secret from the people.

If it had appeared that Jonas was possessed of a sufficient sum of money to justify the risk, our plan was to seize him after he had crossed the bridge on his return home, in some suitable part of the road, the most remote from any house, carry him into some thicket of wood, tie him and his horse to a tree, and procure from him the key of his chest or gain intelligence where his money was hid, and get some token from him to give to his family, enabling us to deceive them and carry off the spoil without difficulty or danger; but the intelligence I gathered from the conversation between him and Bucher, convincing me that Jonas neither carried money about his person or had any at home, compelled me to abandon the scheme altogether as fruitless and vain.

Being thus baffled in my expectations of robbing Mr. Roop, I returned to our place of rendezvous a good deal disheartened in spirits and disturbed in mind as to my future prospects; reflecting on the past produced only disagreeable and painful sensations, and anticipation of the future afforded but gloomy prospective. Possessing, however, a restlessness of disposition, my mind could not remain unoccupied, without engaging in some new scheme. Necessity, too, furnished a new motive for action, and though I generally despised petty thefts and spring-house depredations, and wished to pursue the noble game of highway robberies, which, while they were more profitable, were better calculated to make a great noise in the world, and produced a temporary eclat, flattering to the pride of one who had gained a reputation for generosity even in his crimes, I was reduced to the alternative of starving in the midst of plenty, or descending to the expedient of committing petty larcenies for the purpose of supplying the wants of nature. I did not hesitate long before I chose the latter, and in one of my predatory excursions I discovered on the farm of Mr. Conrad Reininger, a wealthy and respectable German, a web of home-made cloth, lying in an exposed situation. The temptation was too powerful for one in my distressed case to occasion hesitation or delay in seizing the valuable prize the first favorable moment that offered. I made the attempt accordingly, as soon as the stillness and darkness of night rendered it safe; but darkness and night do not always afford a cover or a mantle for iniquity. I was surprised in the attempt to carry it off, was pursued in my flight and finally overtaken. My pursuers were accompanied by a large dog, whose fierceness and speed exceeded anything of the kind I had ever witnessed before; for just as I was in the act of clearing the fence the dog came up, seized me by the shoulder, drew me back, and held me fast until Mr. Reininger arrived, who immediately belabored me with blows, from the effects of which I did not recover for some time. I had frequently seen Mr. Reininger before, and though I perceived he was a robust, broad shouldered, stout built man for his size, I did not think there was so much strength in the arm of flesh until I felt the force of his on this disastrous occasion.

I was now completely in the power of my pursuer, and expected every moment to be dragged to a magistrate and committed once more to jail, but Mr. Reininger, not knowing me in the dark, and thinking no doubt that he had already punished me sufficiently for the unsuccessful attempt, he discharged me from his grip, when I lost no time in making off as fast as I could. I returned to our usual hiding place about midnight, and suffered the most excruciating pain from a lacerated shoulder and bruised body, lay on the damp earth until daybreak without any mitigation of pain or from sleep. Apprehensive that the dog was mad, I endured the utmost anxiety, terror and suspense for nine days; after the termination of that period my canine madness subsided, and I recovered gradually both in health and spirits.

[To be Continued.]

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TO PAINTERS.—Our PURE LEAD, manufactured by Armstrong & McKelvy surpasses all other Leads, in Quality for Whiteness, Covering Properties and Durability. We guarantee it Strictly Pure. Each keg warranted. Colors of all kinds prepared for Ready Use. Also, all kinds of Varnishes, Linseed, Neatsfoot, Lard, Whale, Lubricating and Coal Oils.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

Plows, Cultivators, Shovel Plows, Cultivator Teeth, Grain Cradles, Rakes, Shovels, Forks, Etc.

BLACKSMITH TOOLS, Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails—Iron, Steel, Etc., of all kinds and Sizes.

COACH AND WAGONMAKERS will do well to call and examine our stock of Wood Work, as we have selected with great care, and of a superior article, which we will sell at the very bottom Prices.

TO BUILDERS.—Our stock is large and embraces everything needed in building, Locks, Hinges, Glass, Putty, Nuts, Bolts, Chisels, Planes, Mill and Cut Saws, Hand, Pannel and Whip Saws, made by Disston, the Champion Saw maker of the world.

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We have in connection a TIN SHOP, conducted by Mr. E. A. SMITH, with a full kinds of Tin Ware on hand. Orders left for Roofing, Spouting, Repairing, promptly attended to All work warranted of the very best.

We are determined not to be undersold. We will satisfy the people that we will substantiate what we advertise. Call, as we will take pleasure in showing our goods. Orders will receive our immediate attention—goods delivered at the depot same day.

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9 14 tf 6 Doors North of Post-office.

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J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8-1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8-4-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.
E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefont Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y.

C. T. ALEXANDER.....C. M. BOWERS.
ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1—9-32

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

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BANKERS,

LEMONT CENTRE CO., PA.

v6n1-1y

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-13-tf

DR. E. I. KIRK.

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v7n41-1y*

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, at his residence on the corner of High and Allegheny streets Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. 8-23-1y

$55 to $77 a Week to agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. vol 8 35-1y.

Boots & Shoes.

NOW TO BUY

Goods Cheap

We have the largest stock of

Boots and Shoes

Ever offered to Centre County trade, and are bound to sell at prices

ASTONISHINGLY LOW!

WE OFFER NO

BUNCOMBE,

in the way of a schedule of prices, but we mean

ALL WE SAY!

Call and see if we do not.

JOHN POWERS,

No. 5 Bush's Arcade.

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WILLIAM NEWCOMER,

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Repairing done on short notice. Also, agent for the celebrated Grover & Baker Lock Stitch Sewing Machines. Machines of all kinds repaired or exchanged.

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE

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AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

v5n46a812-1y

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BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES,

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AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

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Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**

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WILLIAM S. GALBRAITH,

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We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

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Bellefonte, Pa.

7-1y

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DYEING!

Mrs. Susannah Shope,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

will receive Cloths and Dress Goods, and Articles of Clothing, and Dye them

Any Color to Suit the Owner.

SILK DYEING MADE A SPECIALTY.

Persons wishing dyeing will please send for samples. Residence near the Union Cemetery. 9 10 1y

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no6-tf

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The last Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows 2,897,500 acres of Bounty Land Warrants outstanding. These were issued under act of 1855 and prior acts. Gilmore & Co. pay cash for them. Send by registered letter. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

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Address Gilmore & Co.,
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BREAD EATERS, ATTEN

Mr. Albert Kauth,

AT THE

Bishop St. Bakery,

is now making the VERY BEST

Bread, Cakes and Pies,

in Bellefonte. Mr. Kauth makes the very best BRETZELS in the county, and is able to supply all demands for that article.

Candies & Confections

of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Jellies and everything good.

ICE CREAM!

An excellent ice cream saloon also attached to the bakery. Call and see me.

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KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Starch

Is the BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL in the world.

Is perfectly PURE—free from acids and other foreign substances that injure linen.

Is STRONGER than any other—requiring much less quantity in using.

Is UNIFORM—stiffens and finishes work always the same. 20tf

Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch

Is the most delicious of all preparations for

PUDDINGS, BLANC-MANGE, CAKE, ETC

THOMAS H. RHOADS

is prepared to do

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING

at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. Satisfaction guaranteed. v8n12-1y

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 1-28-1y.

FOR SALE.—Seven acre lot with new house, stable, and other out-buildings thereon, located midway between Bellefonte and State College. Price $2,000. Inquire on premises or address at Bellefonte, Pa. 31-tf ANGELINE McBRIDE.

RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots, & Shoes, Clothing, etc. RICHARD LEVICKSON & CO., 724 Chestnut St., Phil. Agents National Rubber Co. 23-48-tf

50 Visiting Cards with your Name finely printed and 2 Parlor Pictures (Fruit and Landscape) printed in 10 colors, each, the lot sent post-paid for 25 cents. Postage stamps taken as Money. KURTZ & BROTHER, S. E cor. 8th & Chestnut sts. Philadelphia. 9-26-1y

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

OUR TERMS

FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte, Pa., by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

at the following rates:

One year in advance $2.00
If not paid for within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year $3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion.

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

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Bellefonte Pa

Republican State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Allegheny Co.

FOR TREASURER,
W. B. HART, of Montgomery Co.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL,
J. A. M PASSMORE, of Schuylkill Co.

Pay your State and County taxes. You must do this one month before the election in order to secure a vote, and the 6th of this month is the last day. Republican Vigilance Committees, in the various townships, should see that this matter is attended to.

Address of Col. R. H. Forster.

Delivered at Howard Before the Veteran Club of Centre County, September 22, 1877.

Ladies and Gentlemen, and Comrades of the Veteran Club of Centre County: As appropriate to the occasion which brings us together, I propose to entertain you for a short time, as well as I can, with a statement of the organizations which our county sent into the field under the various calls for troops in the late war of the rebellion; and also with a brief review of the services of a regiment well known to you, and to whose career many of you still glance back with profound interest and honest pride.

THREE MONTHS SERVICE.

Under the first call for 75,000 men to serve three months, the State of Pennsylvania furnished twenty-five regiments. Centre county was represented in these regiments by five companies, as follows: Company H, 2d Regiment; Company H, 4th Regiment; Company H, 7th Regiment; Company B, 10th Regiment; Company I, 15th Regiment. The aggregate number of these companies was about 400 rank and file, and their service, with the exception of H company of the 4th regiment, was with the army of General Patterson, in Maryland, and in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia. H company, of the 4th regiment, served at Annapolis, Washington, Alexandria and Fairfax. In the army of General McDowell the regiment belonged to the 1st brigade, 3d division.

While it was not the fortune of these troops to pass through bloody battles, they doubtless experienced many of the toils, hardships and privations of an army campaign in the field. An incident befell Company I, of the 15th regiment, which caused much anxiety in the county, and extreme anxiety to the friends of members of the company. The 15th regiment, with Gen. Patterson, crossed the Potomac from Maryland into Virginia, on the 2d day of July, 1861. Soon after the crossing had been effected, a detachment of Company I, consisting of an officer and thirty-four men, was deployed to the front as skirmishers. These skirmishers had not proceeded far until they were surrounded and the entire party captured by Ashby's cavalry. The captors were mistaken for Union soldiers and their approach was not opposed. When the mistake was discovered it was too late to resist. As prisoners of war, these men were immediately marched on foot to Richmond, and as they were among the first captures they attracted much attention, and, under the hot animosities of the hour, were no doubt the objects of many taunts and insults. After some time they were sent to New Orleans, where they remained in confinement until the approach of Butler and Farragutt in April, 1862, threatened that city, when they were removed to Salisbury, N. C. Soon after their arrival at the latter place they were exchanged, after having been held nearly a year. Six of the number died while prisoners; a proportion of their number that would scarcely have been greater had they been obliged to undergo the chances of a great battle.

THE THREE YEARS SERVICE.

The battle of Bull Run was fought July 20th, 1861, and while its results were indeed humiliating to the Union pride, it had the effect of arousing the North to a realizing sense of the fact that it had a great war, probably of long duration, on hand. It also demonstrated the utter folly of sending levies of raw and undisciplined militia, with short terms of service, into the field, in the expectation that armies made up of such material would fight successful battles. Many of the illusions of the hour were dispelled, and when the call for 300,000 men to serve three years came, the patriotic sentiment of the country proved equal to the emergency, and responded with fervor and alacrity. In the three years service the following are the organizations credited to Centre county: Company E, 5th Penna. Reserves; Company E, 1st Penna. Cavalry; Company A, 45th Regiment; Company D, 45th Regiment; Company E, 45th Regiment; Company A, 49th Regiment; Company G, 49th Regiment; Company G, 51st Regiment; Company F, 56th Regiment; Company H, 56th Regiment; Company A, 148th Regiment; Company B, 148th Regiment; Company C, 148th Regiment; Company D, 148th Regiment; Company F, 148th Regiment; Company G, 148th Regiment; Company H, 148th Regiment.

We have here seventeen companies, or an aggregate of about 1,600 men. In addition to these companies credited wholly to Centre county, Company B, of the 45th, is credited to Centre and Lancaster; Company D, of the 53rd, to Centre and Clearfield; Company I, of the 56th, to Centre and Luzerne; Company F, 2d Cavalry, to Centre and Clearfield; Company E, 7th Cavalry, to Centre and Clinton; Company E, of the 93d, to Centre and Clinton, and Company K, of the 110th, to Centre and Clearfield. Centre county is also credited with men of the 16th cavalry, the 184th and in the one year service in the 210th. In these the company organizations to which the men belonged are not given. The county was not represented in the nine months volunteer or in the nine months drafted service, though one of the regiments of the latter was commanded by a Centre county soldier, who had previously served with distinction in one of the three year regiments. The aggregate of Centre county men in the various companies and regiments named could not have been less than 2,000.

MILITIA OF 1862 AND 1863.

In the militia called into service for the protection of the State in 1862, at the time of Lee's invasion of Maryland, the county sent the following companies into the field: Company D, 12th Regiment; Company C, 23d Regiment; Company F, 23d Regiment; and in the emergency of 1863, when Pennsylvania was invaded and the battle of Gettysburg fought, four companies were furnished, as follows: Company A, 46th Regiment; Company C, 46th Regiment; Company C, Independent Battalion; Company D, Independent Battallion. To give a history of the services of these organizations would be to repeat the events of the war in almost every locality west of the Mississippi that was trod by the footsteps of a soldier. It would be to tell again the story of Patterson in the Shenandoah Valley; of T. W. Sherman at Hilton Head and the sea islands; of Burnside at Roanoake Island and Newbern; of McClellan on the Peninsula, and again at Crampton's Gap, South Mountain and Antietam; of Pope on the Rapidam, the Rappahannock and Bull Run; of Burnside in 1862, at Fredericksburg and later at Knoxville; of Hooker at Chancellorsville; of Meade at Gettysburg, Bristoe and Mine Run; of those who went to Vicksburg and faced Johnston on the Big Black and at Jackson; of Thomas at Nashville, and of that long, bloody and toilsome campaign from the Rapidan to the James, thence to Petersburg with its trying days, and finally on to the surrender at Appomatox. It would be far too much for the occasion, and I can therefore only attempt a rapid sketch of the 148th—the regiment with which I was in a humble way identified.

THE 148TH.

Early in the month of August, 1862, and partly with a view to save Centre county from the operations of the draft then pending, it was thought that a regiment of volunteers might be raised in addition to the numerous companies already in the field from the county. Under the inspiration and influence of many prominent citizens, public meetings were held in various portions of the county, and earnest appeals were made to the young men to enlist, especially to those of some of the townships which up to that time had not given as many men to the army as it was thought they might. By energetic and unceasing efforts, before the end of the month came, seven companies, numbering over 600 men, were recruited, and taken to Camp Curtin, at Harrisburg. For the time being it was thought this about exhausted the material of the county. These seven companies were composed entirely of Centre county men, except a sturdy little band from the wilds of Cameron county, who joined Company F at Harrisburg. Three other companies—two from Jefferson and Indiana and one from Clarion—were united to the seven, and formed the regiment known as the 148th. The regiment was organized on the 8th day of September, 1862. The Centre county companies were A, B, C, D, F, G and H; the Jefferson and Indiana and Clarion companies, E, I and K. The regiment marched from Camp Curtin on the evening of the 8th of September, and immediately began its career of service.

The Army of the Potomac had been withdrawn from the Peninsula, Pope had been forced back to the defenses of Washington, and Lee was about to invade Maryland. To protect the northern communications with Washington, therefore, became an urgent necessity, and the 148th was one of the regiments placed on duty along the railway north of Baltimore. Starting by rail from Harrisburg, the morning of the 9th found us at Cockeyville, 15 miles from Baltimore. Camps were formed at Cockeyville, Lathersville, Gunpowder Bridge, Phoenix and Glencoe, covering about twelve miles of the railroad, with the regimental head-quarters at Cockeyville. The battles of South Mountain and Antietam were in the meantime fought and the tide of war again flowed back to Virginia. We still remained in Maryland, and, under a rigid system of drills and inspections, the regiment made rapid progress in discipline, and in all the duties of the soldier in camp. About the only drawback to efficiency was in the arms received at Harrisburg—a short, heavy, unwieldy, worthless gun, surmounted by an ugly sabre bayonet and called the Vincennes rifle, calibre 69. When we joined the army of the Potomac, carrying these ugly implements of destruction—though they were not very dangerous—the boys were often taunted with being heavy artillery or dismounted cavalry, or a cross between the two—the gun representing the one arm of service and the sabre bayonet the other. To their credit, however, be it said, they bore all with as good grace as possible, though sometimes it did make them a little angry. These arms were afterwards exchanged for bright new Springfield rifles, and there were no more jeers or taunts.

The armies in Virginia confronted each other at Fredericksburg, and in the month of December the 148th was ordered from the pleasant camps of the past three months to the front. Passing through Baltimore and Washington—a tiresome march to Liverpool Point—thence by ferry boats across the Potomac to Acquia Creek Landing—another march of twelve or fifteen miles on a cold, dreary, drizzly afternoon and night to Falmouth, and on the 18th of December we became a part of the army of the Potomac, joining the 1st brigade, 1st division, 2d Army Corps. From that time until the end of the war the fortunes of the regiment were identified with the operations of that army.

We marched to Chancellorsville, and in the struggle of May 1st, 2nd and 3d, 1863, the metal of our ranks was first tested, and the severity of the test is shown by the long sad list of killed and wounded. The result of the battle was unfortunate, and we tramped back, through mud and rain, to the old camp near Falmouth. The prospect was not encouraging. A short ten days previous we had gone forth cheerful and buoyant, with full ranks in splendid array. Just before we started the Governor of the State looked upon us, his neighbors and friends, with pride swelling his warm heart, and he spoke eloquent, hopeful words to us. After our return he saw us again, and to him what a sorrowful contrast! The ranks were no longer full; many noble fellows well known to him had fallen; many others were suffering from painful wounds; and withal there was no success to cheer and compensate. Vain indeed were his efforts to conceal his sad emotions. Looks or words could not hide them, and few that heard his touching and pathetic address in that dismal camp will ever forget it. Among those who fell were Lieuts. Wm. H. Bible and Frank Stephenson, both of Company C. Both were well known in the regiment and sadly missed. Lieut. Bible was cast in nature's biggest mould. His tall, commanding form always attracted much notice, while his many excellent traits had drawn nearly all his brother officers towards him in ties of warm friendship. Lieut. Stevenson also had many friends, who will not soon permit the remembrance of his happy, jovial disposition to drop from memory.

But it is not for soldiers to brood long in gloom and despair over the past. A few weeks given to recuperation, and the regiment was once more ready for the field whenever the summons should come. For this we did not have long to wait. Lee had begun his movement north which culminated at Gettysburg, and early in June, with the 2nd Corps, we started in the same direction, marching by way of Stafford, Dumfries and Occoquan to Centreville, and from Centreville to Thoroughfare Gap, where we remained a number of days. Here we found some of the cavalry of the enemy hovering on our rear flanks. They were not in sufficient force to do much damage, but could cause annoyance, delay movements, occasionally kill or wound a skirmisher and pick up the stragglers. Thus it happened when we started from the Gap, we were obliged to make the march with some circumspection, and, in coming out, the head and flanks of the column were covered by a portion of the 148th deployed as skirmishers and flankers. There was little or no delay in the march, though a battery in position near Haymarket for a short time made it slightly unpleasant for the rear. Thence we moved by Gum Springs to the Potomac, which was crossed at Edward's Ferry, and we reached the Monocacy, near Frederick, in Maryland, on the 28th day of June. On the 29th we marched to Uniontown, and it will long be remembered, by those who made it as the big march. The distance was thirty-five miles and the time twelve hours. It was an exhausting day's work, and many were the stragglers left by the wayside. We rested on the 30th, and on the first day of July went to Gettysburg by the way of Taney town. It is a singular fact that while approaching Gettysburg not a sound of the conflict then raging between the advance portions of the two armies reached our ears, and not until about dark when an ambulance with the body of the lamented General Reynolds passed us, did we know that there had been a fight that day. During the night of the 1st we bivouacked to the right of the Taneyton road, within two miles of the battlefield. On the morning of the 2d we advanced to the front, after an inspection of arms, prepared to bear our part in the great battle of the war. The action of the 1st had not been favorable, though it probably secured to the army of the Potomac the strong position held on the 2d and 3d against which Lee hurled his forces in vain.

The 148th went through the actions of the two days with much credit, and suffered severely in killed and wound. The heaviest loss occurred in the evening of the 2d, while the regiment was engaged in front of Round Top. Capt. Robert M. Forster, of Company C, was killed and Lieut. John A. Bayard, of Company H, mortally wounded. Capt. Forster was an able officer and his death was a great loss. As a disciplinarian he had no superior in the regiment, and took great pride in always having his company in good condition for duty. Lieut. Bayard was a fine drill master, and the ease and grace with which he handled a company on parade was often the subject of remark.

After the battle we remained on the field over the 4th, and then moved around to the Baltimore turnpike, at Two Taverns. From there we marched by way of Taneytown and Middletown back to Frederick, and from Frederick, by way of Crampton's Gap, to the Potomac, near Williamsport, where we were again in the presence of Lee's army, the position of the 148th being directly in front of Ft. James College. Lee withdrew across the river and we then marched to Harper's Ferry, passing over the old battle field of Antietam, and in a very few days we were again upon the "sacred soil" of Virginia. We marched down Louden Valley, stopping at Snicker's, Ashby's, and Manassas Gaps without encountering the enemy. Then we reached Warrenton, and from there moved across the Orange and Alexandria railroad to Morrisville, a short distance from Kelley's Ford on the Rappahannock.

The summer campaign now ended, and we went into camp to remain a number of weeks. It was here that the boys had a story about the Colonel being lost one night while on picket duty. As the story ran it might be called "The Adventures of a lost Colonel in Search of a Picket Line." It was a dark, gloomy night, and in going to visit the line it is supposed he made a slight mistake in direction, and in wandering through the woods became somewhat bewildered. Suddenly the boys on duty were startled by a loud, strong voice, crying through the darkness, "Ho! boys! Ho! boys!" The voice was soon recognized, and soon the "lost was found." Of course the wags of the regiment would try to get as much fun as possible out of the mishap, and for several days mysterious cries of "Ho! boys! Ho! boys!" were heard about the camp. They usually came from behind a tree, a tent, or from some place of concealment where the eyes of the officers could not penetrate.

In the month of September of this year—1863—began what has often been described as the "campaign of manoeuvres," and not until December did the army rest. Crossing the Rappahannock, we first pushed forward to the Rapidan—the narrow stream at many points only separating the picket lines. After remaining here for a week or ten days, we were relieved by a division of the 6th corps, and marched back to the neighborhood of Culpepper Court House. Lee was soon discovered to be moving on the flank of the army, and on the 13th of October we began the retrograde march to Bull Run and Centreville. On the morning of the 14th the enemy struck us at Auburn Mills, or as the boys prefer to call it "Coffee Hill," and on the afternoon of the same day at Bristoe. It was a race to Bull Run and the Army of the Potomac won. Our friends of the other side followed up but did not push things to extremes, and there was no fight. Cautiously they withdrew, destroying the railroad as they went, and it became our turn to follow. Forward again, and we were soon beyond the Rappahannock—making the fifth time that we crossed and re-crossed that stream thus far in this campaign. On the 26th of November we started across the Rapidan to Mine Run. Nothing came of the movement, and the morning of the 1st of December found us back on the Culpepper side of the river. In these manoeuvres no general engagement took place, but our marches and counter-marches, by day and night, were still attended with great toil and many hardships. On the 7th we went into winter quarters near Stevensburg. Here we remained, with the exception of a day or two spent at Morton's Ford, on the Rapidan, where we made a demonstration in aid of a cavalry raid, until May, 1864. We were in comfortable cantonments, and the winter passed pleasantly enough for soldiers. The regiment received an addition to its strength of 283 drafted men and substitutes in the fall of 1863. These, with men returned from the hospitals, gave us a regiment once more strong in numbers. The new men, aided by the old material, made rapid improvement in drill and discipline, so that when the campaign of 1864 opened, we flattered ourselves that the regiment was in a fine state of efficiency. "Colonel," said the general commanding the 2nd divisions of our corps, "you have a regiment there that I have always thought I would like to command. There is no militia about it." This to our Colonel we regarded as a handsome compliment. In the re-organization of the army we changed to the 4th brigade, our division and corps associations remaining the same.

May 3, 1864, we broke camp and entered upon that series of fierce and bloody struggles which marked the way from the Rapidan to the James. We crossed the River at Ely's Ford on the morning of the 4th, and at noon of that day were at Chancellorsville, the scene of our first fight just one year before, where we bivouacked on the old battlefield. On the morning of the 5th we moved a few miles to the right and took position on the left of the line of battle in what is historic as the "Battle of the Wilderness." In this grapple of giants we were fortunate enough to suffer no great loss. The 5th, 6th and 7th passed and we then followed in the flank movement to Spottsylvania, our corps keeping position along the Brock road until everything has passed. We spent one day at Ted's tavern and reached the Po river on the 9th. In the action of the 10th the regiment was roughly handled and met with severe losses in killed, wounded and missing, the aggregate being about two hundred. On the 12th, in the famous and brilliant charge of the 2nd corps, the regiment was prominent and distinguished. The action began at early dawn, continued throughout most of the day, and cost us another large list of killed and wounded. The Lieutenant Colonel was among the wounded, and was so unfortunate as to be taken prisoner. With that bravery and impetuosity so characteristic of him, he was last seen going over the captured breast works of the enemy, waving his sabre in the air and shouting, "Come on, boys! this is the last day of the rebellion!" and it might have been nearly so had proper preparations been made to follow up the morning's work of the 2nd corps. Among the killed of the 148th, in these operations, were Capt. Thompson Core, of company K. Lieut. John A. McGuire, of company I, and Lieut. James B. Cook, of company H. The latter was well known in Bellefonte, where he had many friends, as he also had in the regiment. Lieut. McGuire was a brave Irishman, who embodied all the inspirations of the robust, rugged soldiers. He was uncultivated, and yet an excellent drill master, seeming to know by instinct, as it were, all that was in the book and how to use it. It was a rare and enjoyable sight to him exercising a company in the skirmish drill. The loss of Capt. Core was a grevious one, and came unexpectedly from a wound in the arm. The wound was severe, though not at the time considered dangerous. Erysipelas supervened and caused his death. He was a large man, big hearted and good natured, and by his unfailing kindness had endeared every one to him. He was also known in the regiment as a model of devotion to duty, always to be relied upon, under any circumstances, and never disappointing expectations. An instance of this may be given. One night while we were in bivouac on the banks of the Rappahannock, Capt. Core was on picket duty in charge of a detail from the regiment. In the morning we crossed the river and by an oversight the pickets were not relieved and were thus left behind. After we had proceeded a mile or more the oversight was discovered, and a discussion arose as to whether it was worth while to send back after them, some thinking they might relieve themselves and follow of their own accord. The Colonel desired to know who was in command, and was informed that it was Captain Core. "Then go back immediately and relieve him. Core will not leave without orders, if he stays there till doomsday."

From the lines around Spottsylvania another flank movement was begun on the night of the 20th of May, and on the 23d we reached the north bank of the North Anna river only to find the enemy in position on the opposite side. On the 24th the 2nd corps crossed over and took up a position for assault. No general attack was made, however, and during the night of the 26th we withdrew. The movement back commenced at dark, but the skirmishers were not withdrawn until day began to dawn on the morning of the 27th. They were closely followed and some of the 148th made a narrow escape from capture. The turning movement was continued to the left, and after crossing the Pamunky river near Hanovertown, the enemy was again encountered in position at Cold Harbor, in front of the Chickahominy. This was on the 3rd of June. An assault was gallantly made, but in the end it was not successful. Our division entered the enemy's works at one point, but being unsupported could not hold them, and was forced back a short distance. Here Lieut. Jacob S. Lauder, of Company C, was killed. He was a gentle, amiable officer and was much lamented. The lines remained for somed days in close contact and preparations were made for siege operations, but they were soon abandoned. It was then determined to move south of the James river, and Petersburg was reached on the 16th of June. In the operations around Petersburg the regiment was constantly engaged. It took part in the actions of the 16th, 18th and 22nd, experienced hard fighting and met with very serious losses. On the 22nd the flank of the division was turned and a considerable number of officers and men of the regiment were taken prisoners. Capt. Jacob B. Edmonds, of Company C, was killed, and Lieut. Wesley W. Bierly, of Company A, was mortally wounded. Lieut. Bierly fell into the hands of the enemy and died in Petersburg. The regiment was also engaged in the actions at Deep Bottom, July 28th, Strawberry Plains, August 14th, and Reams Station, August 25th. In the last action Lieut. David G. Ralston, another officer of Company C, was killed.

Upon the return of the regiment to the front at Petersburg, it was next, for some time, on duty at Forts Haskell and Steadman and battery No. 10, and in the early part of October changed its arms for the Spencer repeating rifles. It was one of the regiments selected by the corps commander to be thus armed, which was a compliment for past services and gallantry. On the night of the 27th of October a detail of 100 men of the 148th made an assault upon a fort in the enemy's line, and carried it, capturing part of a Virginia regiment. The prisoners were sent to the rear, but as the assaulting party was not supported the fort could not long be held, and in falling back a considerable number were killed and wounded. It was a brilliant feat of arms, and added to the reputation of the regiment, but it may be considered doubtful whether the gain compensated for the loss. Following this, the regiment did garrison duty in Forts Sampson, Gregg and Cummings.

We now come to the final campaign in the spring of 1865, which resulted in the fall of Petersburg and the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomatox. We find the 148th at Hatcher's Run, March 25th, where Lieut. Jeremiah A. Sankey, of Company F. was killed, and at Adams Farm near Five Forks, on the 31st, where Capt. Samuel Everhart, of Company C. was killed. The fall of Capt. Everhart made the seventh officer of Company C. killed on the field of battle during its term of service. It seemed almost like a fatality to be an officer of this Company, for its record in that respect is without example in the history of the Pennsylvania volunteers.

Lee, with the remnants of his army, was now in full retreat. The Army of the Potomac was close upon his heels, and at Sutherland's Station, on the Southside Railroad, the 148th did splendid work on the skirmish line. By a skillful and finely executed flank movement, which permitted an enfilading fire with the repeating rifles, nearly an entire brigade was compelled to throw down its arms and surrender. For this the regiment was highly complimented by the general commanding the division in a special order. The results were 700 prisoners, 2 pieces of artillery and 2 flags. It participated in the final action at Farmville, on the 7th of April, and was present at the surrender at Appomatox, on the 9th.

The end had come and the Army of the Potomac retraced its footsteps to the neighborhood of Alexandria, passing, on the way, through the city of Richmond, so long the objective point of its operations. After taking part in the grand review, at Washington, the 148th came to Harrisburg, where on the 3d day of June, 1865, it was mustered out of service, and ceased to be, except as it lives in history and in the recollections of its many friends. It would not be proper to claim for the 148th a greater meed of praise than is due to any of its sister regiments, yet to its surviving members it is a matter of sincere and proud satisfaction that they can appeal to a record blurred by no spot or stain of dishonor, and look back to a career of service conscious that it never in any emergency failed to perform its full duty. I thank you, my friends for your kind attention.

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List of the classes of models destroyed in the Patent Office fire of Sept. 24th, 1877. Furnished by Gilmore, Smith & Co., 629 F. St. Washington, D. C. Any particular information desired may be obtained by addressing the firm:

Aeration, Bridges, Brushes, Brooms, Buchery, Bottling, Baths, Bee Hives, Bolts, Brakes, Carpentry, Carriages, Closets, Castings, Doors, Dairy, Engineering, Excavations, Fences, Files, Glass, Gins, Garden, Grinding, Bolsting, Hydraulics, Harrows, Harvesters, (Cutter-Bars saved) Journals and Bearings, Lime and Cement, Masonry, Mechanical Power, Metallurgy, Metal Working, (7 classes), Mills, Nuts, Nails, Needles, Orchard, Paving, Presses, Pumps, Pneumatics, Polishing, Plows, Planters (very few saved), Roofing, Railways(4 classes), Rivets, Stove, Saws, Seeders (a few saved), Sheet Metal, Stabling, Threshing, Tobacco, Tubing, Wagons, Wire, Water Wheels, Wire Working, Wood Working. Total number of models destroyed (about) 60,000.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,

For the Cure of Consumption, Coughs and Cold. The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

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The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of Indigestion.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the Cure of Liver Complaint, &c.

These pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger as they are free from calomel, and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of Consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consuption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines perverted in.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines for sale by all Druggists.

Election Proclamation.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

I, L. W. MUNSON, High Sheriff of the county of Centre, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Centre on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1877.

I also hereby make known and give notice that places of holding the aforesaid election in the several boroughs and townships within the county of Centre, are as follows, to-wit:

For the township of Haines, at the public house of John Limbert, (Aaronsburg.)

For the township of Half Moon, at the school house in Stormstown.

For the township of Taylor, at the house erected for the purpose, on the property of Leonard Meryman.

For the township of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the township of Potter, (northern precinct) at the public school house at Centre Hall.

For the township of Potter (southern precinct) at the public school house at Potter Mills.

For the township of Gregg, at the public house owned by J. R. Fisher, Penn Hall.

For the township of College, in the school house at Lemont.

For the township of Ferguson (old precinct), in the school house at Pine Grove.

For the township of Ferguson (new precinct), in the school house at Baileyville.

For the township of Harris, in the school house at Boalsburg.

For the township of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the borough of Bellefonte, and the townships of Spring and Benner, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the township of Walker, in the school house at Hublersburg.

For the borough and township of Howard, at the school house in said borough.

For the township of Rush, at the Cold Stream school house.

For the township of Snow Shoe, at the school house at Snow Shoe station.

For the township of Marion, at the house of Joel Kline, in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg, at the school house in Milesburg.

For the township of Boggs, at the new school house at Central City.

For the township of Huston, at the house of John Reed.

For the township of Penn, at the public house of Wm. S. Musser.

For the township of Liberty, in the school house at Eagleville.

For the township of Worth, at the school house at Fort Matilda.

For the township of Burnside, at the house of K. Boak.

For the township of Curtin, at the school house near Robert Mann's.

For the borough of Unionville and the township of Union, at the new school house in Unionville.

For the borough of Philipsburg, at the new school house in said borough.

NOTICE is also hereby given, "That every person, excepting the justices of the peace, who shall hold any office, appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer, or otherwise, subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative executive or judiciary department of this State or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment or judge inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no inspector, judge, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Given under my hand and seal, at my office in Bellefonte, this 3rd day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and in the one hundred and first year of the Independence of the United States.

L. W. MUNSON,
9-39- Sheriff of Centre County.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration, *de bonis non*, on the estate of George E. Wasson, late of College township, deceased, having been duly granted by the Register of Centre County to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the said decedent will come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present the same duly authenticated for settlement to

39-6t* MARY WASSON,
P. O. Lemont, Pa. Administratrix.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George W. Thomas by the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. S. A. BREW,
Bellefonte, Pa. Assignee,
39-3t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of John C. Bricker, deceased, late of Harris township, having been granted to the undersigned, he requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated, according to law, for settlement. JOHN MUSSER, JR.,
9-39-3t* Executor.

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P. DUFF & SONS,
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When winking
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Or thinking,
This tea is worth drinking,
Without any shrinking;
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And cheers me,
It lightens,
It brightens,
It heightens,
And bracingly tightens.
It satisfies
And gratifies,
And sinking health it ratifies,
And often beautifies.
It seizes
Diseases;
And eases
And pleases,
And calmly appeases.
It steeps well,
And keeps well,
Dispels well,
And draws well
And tells well,
And that's how it sells well.
It savors
Of flavors,
Which all view as favors.
It regales,
It prevails
And strongly assails,
When anything ails.
All invalids bless it,
And almost caress it,
And Doctors confess it,
Having heard them express it
It strengthens
And lengthens.
When the frame's a taking
With aching,
With shaking,
And quaking,
You've a cure of its making
This Tea you will find
Is perfectly kind,
To body and mind.
Its virtues to me
Have ne'er failed to be
Of the highest degree.
And therefore you see
What is my opinion of Welch's Tea.

Valuable Farm
FOR SALE.
AT OAK HALL,
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Water Privileges cannot be surpassed. There is also a good fruit bearing Orchard on the premises. The buildings are very suitable and convenient for farm, will sell all or in part, say 116 acres—with buildings—south of Railroad line, if desired; or 50 acres north of Railroad. Will make a good business place. Address

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Thorough Instruction.
HEALTH,
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A SPECIALTY.

Reference—D. G. Bush.

SARAH E. FELL,
37 4t Mechanicsville, Bucks Co., Pa.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration, *cum testamento annexo*, have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Alexander Ecmiston, late of Union township, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them for settlement. J. M. BLAIR,
WILLIAM BROWER,
9-35-6t* Administrators.

TRADE SALE OF
100
CARRIAGES.
ON TUESDAY MORNING,
October 9th, 1877,
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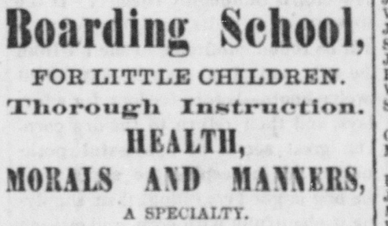

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New Advertisements.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF UNSEATED lands. In pursuance of an act of Assembly passed the 20th day of March, A. D. 1824, the Commissioners of Centre county will sell at public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Thursday, the 1st day of November, A. D. 1877, the following described tracts and parts of tracts of unseated lands purchased by the county at Treasurer's sale, and which have remained unredeemed for the space of five years and upwards:

WARRANTEES.	ACRES.	PERCHES.	TWP
Andrew Kuhns	114	00	Boggs
Valentine Meyers	415	00	Curtin
Richard Wain	415	00	"
Richard Tunice	¾ of 415	00	"
John Meyers	294	31	"
Christian Rohrer	140	00	"
Joseph Kelso	100	00	"
Jesse Brooks	415	00	"
Samuel Baird	376	00	"
Martha Godfrey	294	31	"
Isaac Buckley	50	00	Ferguson
Josiah Lusby	50	00	"
Richard Mosley	50	09	"
Henry Manley	50	00	"
Unknown	150	00	"
"	271	00	"
"	100	00	"
"	233	65	"
"	100	00	"
"	113	00	"
Richard Parker	400	00	Harris
Wm. Harrison	400	00	"
John Irvin	100	00	"
Unknown	150	09	Haines
"	125	00	"
"	150	00	"
Wm Lowrie	106	22	"
J Henry	315	00	Huston
—— Seely	270	00	"
Adam Kuhnes	63	00	"
Wm Chancellor	200	11	"
C Josephson	282	00	"
—— Moore	231	00	"
R Mulholland	100	00	"
Jacob Gretz	236	00	"
Andrew Kuhnes	131	00	"
Henry Phillips	433	00	Halfmoon
Ira Fisher	58	12	"
Robert Shaw	226	17	"
Wm Scott	298	32	Liberty
Sarah Wilson	60	00	"
Thomas King	30	00	"
Peter Swartz	30	00	"
Mathew Leech	400	00	"
R & J Hayes	200	00	"
Hugh Shaw	40	00	"
"	50	00	"
Christ Nestlerod	¼ of 200	00	"
Margaret Bradford	310	00	"
—— Longbottom	40	00	"
Hugh Shaw	80	00	"
M'Coy & Linn	400	00	Marion
Unknown	200	00	"
"	147	00	"
Paul Zantzinger	¼ of 199	00	"
J McKinney	430	00	"
Unknown	125	00	Patton
Wm P Bady			"
Charles Lucas	434	00	Rush
Davis Old	60	00	"
Hardman Phillips	3	100	"
Adam Berghert, Jr	433	153	"
Robert King	50	00	"
Rudolph Kelker	393	168	"
Hugh McIntyre	270	00	"
Hugh Patton	323	00	"
Samuel Harris	50	00	"
White & Parson	250	00	"
James Allison	164	10	"
Thomas Grant	70	00	"
Robert King	100	153	"
John Hoover	150	00	"
James Harrison	75	00	"
Robert King	3	12	"
Hugh Hamilton	433	153	"
Christian Huber	30	00	"
John Lee	433	153	"
Thomas Grant	¼ of 434	00	"
Robert Miller	433	153	"
Richard Malone	433	153	"
John McComing	313	173	Spring
Unknown	75	00	"
John Beck	100	00	Taylor
Jacob Beck	80	00	"
John Schenck	434	00	"
Dan'l Beck	80	00	"
George Cowher	100	00	"
W. F. Lyon & Co	176	00	"
Ann Arthers	2 0	00	"
John Copenhaver	100	00	"
James Walk	20	00	"
George Mong	100	00	"
William Bourg	180	92	"
Samuel Downing	301	00	"
Thomas Arthurs	408	00	"
W. D Kuhnes	15	00	Union
"	10	00	"
Joseph Miller	70	00	"
John Dunwoody	150	00	"
W D Kuhnes	25	00	"
John Copp	180	00	"
Samuel Philips	100	00	"
John Irvin	85	00	"
Boyce Davis	17	00	"
Wm Kuhns	40	00	"
Samuel Hayes	80	00	"
"	50	00	"
Charles Wilson	364	00	"
Mary Kerrigan	50	00	Walker
"	105	25	"
B. Russ & Co	56	00	"
John Baker	40	00	"
Margaret Daugherty	94	39	"
Wm Ackert	111	00	"
Capt Osman	200	00	"
Margaret Daugherty	111	42	"
Jane Miller	433	00	Worth
James Hawthorn	433	153	"

J. N. HALL,
ANDREW GREGG,
H. A. MINGLE, } *Commissioners.*
HENRY BECK, *Clerk.* 9 38 4t

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, the undersigned will expose to sale by public outcry on the premises, on Saturday, October 13, 1877, at two o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, late of James Pheasant, deceased, to wit: A tract of land situate in Howard township, Centre county, adjoining lands of Christian Bowers, James Antes, James Turner and others, containing about twelve and one-half acres, or thereabouts, about eight acres cleared up and in good state of cultivation, balance covered with good sapling timber. Thereon erected a dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings; good orchard and two good springs.

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Assignee, &c.

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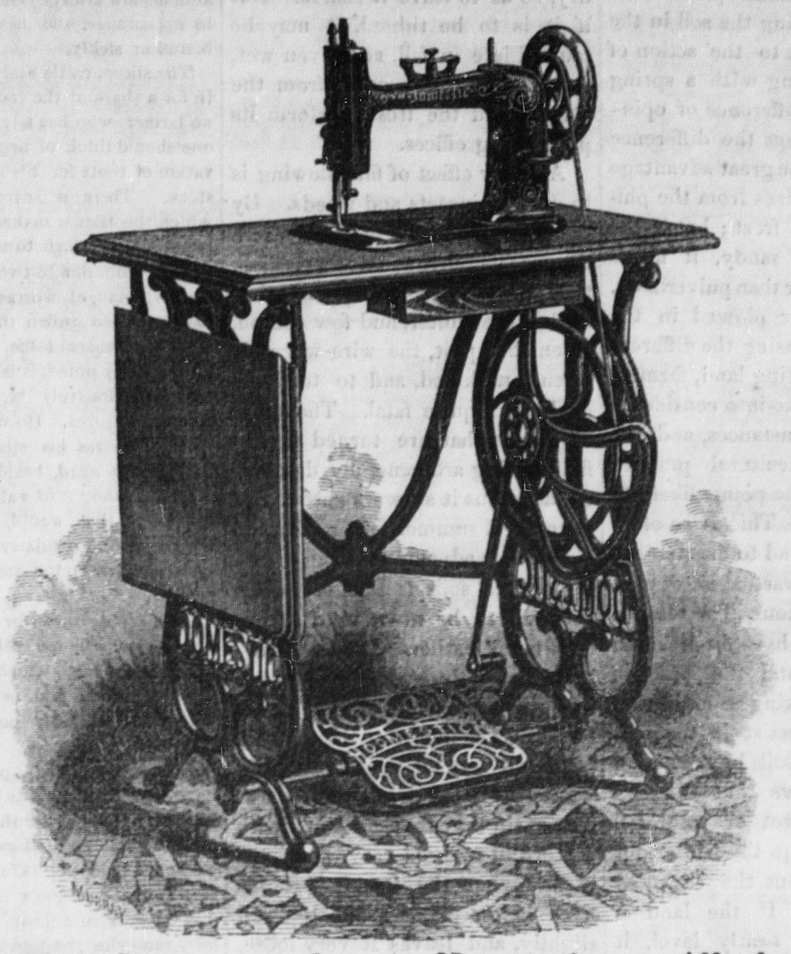

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Fall Plowing.

This subject has often been discussed, with various opinions, of the effect of moving the soil in the fall, subjecting it to the action of frost before seeding with a spring crop. But the difference of opinion has arisen from the difference of conditions. The great advantage of fall plowing arises from the pulverizing effect of frost; but if the soil is light or sandy, it needs compacting rather than pulverizing, and is thus better plowed in the spring. In discussing the different modes of cultivating land, farmers should always take into consideration all the circumstances, and the writers on agricultural practice should state all the points likely to affect the result. This is so often neglected as to lead to disappointment when the practice is adopted under new conditions. The reasons for fall plowing have been often misunderstood, and the practice misapplied. Bearing in mind that it is intended to assist in the pulverization of stiff soils by the action of frost, it follows that the soil should not be wet or saturated with water through the winter, for this would prevent the expected action of frost. If the land is heavy, and lies nearly level, it should be plowed into ridges by turning two furrows together, which leaves quite a dead furrow between each two ridges to receive the water, and these ridges will be penetrated by the frost, and so pulverized, that when the ridge is split by a large, double mouldboard plow in spring, laying it over each way into the furrow, the land will be level and work up mellow for a seed bed.

When land, with a considerable proportion of clay, lies sufficiently sloping for the surface water to run off, it should be plowed so as to leave the surface rough, facilitating the action of frost. It is quite safe also to plow such land deeper in fall than in spring, because the soil, thrown up from below the ordinary furrow, will be so thoroughly aerated, broken down by the frost, and its unfavorable acids neutralized, as to adapt it to the immediate use of plant growth.

Some years since we plowed in the fall a field of heavy clay, ten inches deep, which had previously been plowed less than six inches, turning up four inches of soil never before disturbed. Some good farmers, who saw this field after being thus plowed, doubted if it would reproduce its seed. Unheeding these unfavorable prophecies, we drilled in, early in April, 2½ bushels of oats per acre, and harvested much more than we expected—a crop of 45 bushels per acre of heavy oats on this field of ten acres. As an experiment, we plowed a small piece adjoining the above to the same depth, in spring, and the yield of oats was only 15 bushels per acre. The difference could only be attributed to the effect of frost and air during the previous winter. No implement, hand or horse, can so thoroughly disintegrate a stiff soil as frost. It becomes so thoroughly broken down or slacked by the frost, that the finest rootlets of the grain can penetrate and ramify the soil in a complete net-work, thus availing of all its plant food. An instance is known where a stiff clay, thrown out in excavating a well 15 feet below the surface, grew vegetables luxuriantly after two winters' exposure.

We would not generally advise deepening the soil more than one or two inches at each plowing. But if thought advisable to go deeper in a very stiff soil, we would recommend the use of two plows in the same furrow, the one following the other. The first plow may run six inches and the second four inches deep. The second plow should be a deep tiller, one size smaller than the first, so as not to bind in the furrow. The second furrow slice will be laid on the top of the first, and will be in the right condition to be acted on by frost.

Even for fall plowing, it is better that the land should be reasonably dry, so as to leave it coarse. But if it is to be ridged, it may be plowed late in fall, and even wet, for the water will settle from the ridges, and the frost perform its pulverizing offices.

Another effect of fall plowing is to destroy insects and weeds. By turning up the layer of earth where the insects burrow, late in the fall, they are killed by the freezing during the winter, and few escape. Even that pest, the wire-worm, is often thus killed, and to tenderer grubs it is quite fatal. The roots of weeds that are turned up by fall plowing are generally destroyed, and thus it answers part of the purpose of summer fallow.

Another advantage of fall plowing on stiff soils is that it enables the land to be sown to a spring crop much earlier. It often happens that with dry, sunny weather in spring, the frost comes out of two or three inches of the top soil, leaving it very mellow for working, while the frost is strong below. The grain may then be sown with a drill and covered very completely, and when the frost comes out from below it raises the top soil slightly, and leaves it very loose, so that afterward the spring rasin will not pack it too much. We have raised the finest spring crops when thus sown, and with oats, wheat and barley, we care not for freezing afterwards.

The New York Farmers' Alliance.

Pursuant to a call widely published, the Farmers' Alliance for the State of New York met in Syracuse, Sept. 5th. We learn from the published reports that the representation was quite large, and from all sections of the State. The object of the association is of a political nature—not to form a new party, it is declared, but for the better protection of farmers, working in the caucuses and conventions of existing parties, and securing the nomination of men who have some interest in seeing that the rights of agriculturists are respected. Taxation was the principal theme of discussion and esolution. Justice requires every citizen to contribute to the support of the Government in proportion to his ability, but the laws of the State failed to secure this. Under present laws it was claimed that more than five-sixths of the personal property of the State escaped taxation altogether. Unjust discrimination in freight rates, whereby farmers of New York State were compelled to make up the deficiencies caused by reckless competition on through freights from the West to the seaboard, also came in for a share of attention. The canals of the State were also taken under the fostering care of the Alliance, and a demand made to reduce the tolls to the lowest possible point. Measures were taken to secure a thorough organization throughout the State, by forming local associations Alliances to carry out the objects stated. The report of the Executive Committee was an able document. It was shown that eighty-five per cent. of all taxation was levied upon real estate, while those who pay the remaing fifteen per cent, exercised a controlling influence in the levying of assessments. In all the courts of the State, three-fourths of the time was spent in determing the rights of personal property. The annual cost of the State judiciary was $800,000. Of this, personal property should equitably pay $600,000, but paid only $100,000. There are 230,000 owners of farms in the State. These should fit themselves for legislative duties and insist upon representing themselves in Governmental affairs.

We submit that these are proper subjects of consideration by farmers, not only in New York, but in other states as well, and that they are justified in carrying them into politics, as the only way to secure the reforms needed. Perhaps the Alliance did not look as closely on the *other* side of some questions as they should have done, but discussion and investigation will reveal what is equitable and right. Farmers in all States are rapidly waking to the fact that they are more competent to represent their own interests than lawyers are to do this for them, and the day is not distant when they will demand and, having the majority, will secure this representation.

The early risers now-a-days are the thermometer and the house-fly.

Roots for Stock Feed.

Roots have become a necessity, with progressive farmers, as a winter food for stock, and their great value in this connection should commend them to those who have not essayed their cultivation. Even the owners of work and driving horses in the large cities, where no opportunity is had to raise them, annually buy hundreds of bushels of carrots, mangel wurtzels, turnips and etc., to be fed in connection with grain food, to their horses, and they are well assured of the profitableness of using them, for the animals are always sleek, fat and glossy in appearance, and never become hidebound or sickly.

The sheep, cattle and swine, too, come in for a share of the roots in winter, and no farmer who has a right to be called one should think of neglecting the cultivation of roots for his different kind of stock. There is scarcely a farm, on which the farmer makes a living, which is not large enough to make it profitable to grow from one to two acres or more of carrots, mangel wurtzels, etc. If they have not been grown this season, by all means purchase some. If the markets are carefully noted, it is often possible to buy comparatively large lots at very moderate figures. He who goes without them, deprives his stock of something they really need, besides not realizing the same amount of value from the food consumed that would be obtained if a few roots were regularly fed, to tone the system and keep the animals sound and healthy.

In storing roots for winter feeding, never use the house cellar for the purpose, for the smell which will continually arise from them and pervade the entire house, will not only be unpleasant but may lead to sickness. A barn cellar is the most appropriate place, though we have kept large quantities out of doors, in mounds made for the purpose. We select a high piece of ground on which we put a light sprinkling of straw; on this the heap of roots is put, say about fifty bushels in a heap, after first carefully removing the tops or leaves. After the pile has been nicely rounded up, spread a light covering of straw on them, and then put on the earth or soil carefully to the depth of six or eight inches' first making a "chimney" at the extreme top, with a whisp of straw placed upright, to afford ventilation. By taking the soil from immediately around the pile for covering the roots, drainage is afforded and they are kept free from wet or dampness. After the soil has all been put on which is necessary, go over the heap and pat it down nicely with the back of the spade, to make it shed the rain without washing away any, or but little. In this way we have kept carrots, beets, parsnips, turnips and mangel wurtzels the entire winter. We always took one heap at a time, when wanted for use, and conveyed all to the barn, to a dark place free from frost. When this lot was used up, we tackled another heap in the same way.

If roots are kept in a light and airy place they will soon shrivel up, or rot, and lose much of their value as stock feed. After the heap has been finished and packed down with the spade, it is a good plan to cover it with a few inches of old straw or fresh litter from the stable, which will prevent heavy rains from washing the earth down. A better substance is long rye straw placed around the mound and tied at the top, as this will shed most of the rain, and if drainage is properly provided for, no trouble need be apprehended.

Corn Fodder.

It is a difficult matter to cure corn-fodder properly, so it will store for winter use. The stalks retain their water with much pertinacity, and when the material is piled and the circulation of air prevented, fermentation is apt to set in and mould usually appears. The best method in our experience is to cut the corn and stack it, and to leave it thus in the field until dry enough to lay in thin layers on top of the hay in the barn, or it may be stacked by leaving an opening in the centre of the stack, and when of sufficient height may be covered by thatching, or by a rude shelter of boards. If but slightly mouldy the cows relish it, and it does not seem to do them any harm. It is not well, however, to calculate on having this mould, because if we attempt to have some we shall obtain too much. The best we can do, we do get some, and as long as we cannot help ourselves, we are willing to be comforted by the thought that the little we have is rather beneficial than otherwise. One thing is quite certain, mould is better than fermentation. Hence, when storing keep the fodder in thin layers, so the air may have all the access that our space for storage will admit of. Corn fodder is a valuable food, and if used in connection with a nitrogenous food, as cotton-seed meal, gives results which admit of very favorable comparison with those produced by good hay, using the prices of each as a basis of comparison. We consider corn-fodder, of the kind and curing that we advocate, worth sixty per cent. as much as hay, weight for weight. As we fed our cows exclusively on corn fodder and Hungarian grass last winter, that is for the fodder ration, we think our opinion is justified by experience.—[Scientific Farmer.

The Wheat Supply of England.

The wheat shipments from this country to England are very heavy, as every farmer knows. It is now such a regular trade with us that anything suggestive of a change at once commands attention.

The *National Agriculturist* gives some figures on Russian agriculture, showing, amongst other things, that in wheat raising her average per acre is far below what it is here. It goes on to say that if Russia, by better farming and the use of labor-saving machinery, can double her product, our occupation as supplyers of wheat to England is gone. There is nothing surer than that an over supply of wheat from Russia would pull down the price of it, and cause a loss to our country, but it is just as sure that such a state of things would not operate very long against us. The question is not which can produce the most, but which can produce it the cheaper. Unless Russia has better producing lands than we, or can work her laborers to better advantage, it would not be possible for her to undersell the United States for any length of time. We do not think it possible for her to produce more cheaply than we. She may get machinery, and she may have good lands, but the intelligence to make the most of these advantages we do not think she has, or that she will be able to obtain it.

The United States in respect to the intelligence of her working men has no equal, and it is on this we may rely for our supremacy.

The practice so long continued of encouraging to our shores the best men from other countries by the giving to them of fair wages, has brought with others a class of agriculturalists that cannot be equaled anywhere. Russia may pay less than we for laborers, but it is the profits made on them, and not what they are paid, that is to be considered. England felt for years that she was safe from our competition in many manufactured articles, because we paid our mechanics more than she did, but the extra wages brought out extra skill, and in consequence we to-day send goods to her such as she never dreamed of receiving. And it is this makes us think that, with other things being equal, we may have no fear of Russian competition in wheat.

It is hardly possible that Russia can double the yield of her wheat field without adding materially to the expense of production, and unless she can, her chances of underselling us are very slim. It must not be forgotten that as it is we already produce a much larger quantity per acre than Russia does, and whilst she is experimenting to lessen the cost of production we shall be doing the same, and thus the relative population will still be maintained between us.

Doctoring Animals.

It would astonish us to know the total value of all the live stock of this country that die every year from curable or preventible diseases, accidents, etc. As we have no reliable statistics on the matter let us simply say that the value is enormous. What would be still more interesting is the proportion of the total loss due to the ignorance of owners. This is enormous, also. Every one who reads this will bear us out in the assertion that not one man in ten has ever studied symptoms of diseases in animals enough to tell what is the matter, generally, when an animal is taken sick, and their knowledge of remedies is but little better. Most farmers are absolutely helpless when a horse, cow, sheep or hog is taken sick. Advisers, however, are never wanting, and in our helplessness and ignorance, we are ready to do anything that is suggested. We visited a friend, last summer, and found him in the stable examining a sick horse. In reply to our inquiry, he said he did not know what was the matter. A neighbor said it was founder, and told him to give "a quart of a strong solution of butternut bark," and he had just administered it. If it had been aquafortis he would have doubtless given it just the same, so profoundly ignorant was he of the nature and action of drugs. It is not expected that all farmers should become skillful veterinary surgeons or physicians, but they can easily obtain a knowledge of the symptoms of the common diseases stock are liable to, and their treatment, so that they need not mistake an attack of colic or hoof for something else, or be obliged to take the advice of some one who knows nothing about the case. If you do not know what is the matter, and cannot have the advice of a competent person, give very little medicine, and such as you know will do no injury to the animal. In the case of a valuable animal, procure professional advice as soon as you can. By watching your stock closely you will often detect the approach of disease and can arrest it frequently by change of diet and good care. Preventives are always better than cures, and cleanliness is the best preventive we know of, in connection with regular feeding and wholesome food. Fortunately, animals are less subject to disease than man is, and if treated in a manner at all humane, will give their owners little trouble in this respect.—*Ed.*

Wool Clip and the Future of Sheep Husbandry.

The wool clip of the San Fernando Sheep Company this year was in many respects a remarkable one. It was probably the largest single clip in the United States, or perhaps the world. The flocks of the company comprise 39,400 sheep, and their yield of wool was 331,000 pounds. As amongst this number there were a good many lambs last fall, this was an average of over nine pounds to the sheep. The entire crop was shipped to Europe, and, of course, it is at present impossible to say what prices it will command. In San Francisco wool is now bringing from 12½ to 17 cents a pound. It is a modest estimate to place the value of this single crop at $50,000. Mr. Lankershim informed us some time ago that should every sheep on the San Fernando ranch die this year he would still make money out of them. But they will not die. Many of them have been taken to distant pastures, and the ranch can, despite the drouth, be made to support a large number. There will unquestionably be an immense destruction of sheep in California this year. The effect of this, if we have a good season next winter, will be to largely increase the value of those which shall be saved. It will also have an effect on the price of wool. These facts will probably again make sheep-raising an exceedingly profitable business until it is again overdone. The probability is, however, that the tendency to cut up Los Angeles county into small farms will prevent the sheep business ever being overdone here.—[Los Angeles Herald.

When to Make Pork.

Don't forget that warm weather is the time to make pork. There is but little profit in feeding hogs, so far as pork-making is concerned, when the thermometer is down to zero. Remember this fact, and commence feeding early. Hogs that are to be marketed this year ought to be in fair condition, and should be fed unsparingly from this on until they are ready for the market. The great mass of Western farmers rely entirely upon our great staple—corn—for a fattening food; and certainly there is nothing that equals it for this purpose. With a large majority of feeders, the growing crop is depended upon to fit the hogs now on hard for the market; and when this is the case they should commence just as soon as the corn is hard enough to be of service. But when there is a sufficient quantity of old corn on hand it will be found more profitable to continue its use until the new crop is thoroughly ripened. If the hogs tire of it in its hard, dry form, it will be found profitable to shell it from the cob, and then soak it—say about twelve hours—before feeding, for a few days, and then return to the dry corn. The great secret of successful pork-making lies in keeping the appetite of the hog in good condition, then supplying it plentifully with corn, and making your pork before the advent of cold weather.

To Correct Bad Tastes in Butter.—The disagreeable taste given to milk and butter when the cows are fed on turnips may be effectually corrected by the use of a little common nitre, or saltpetre, but the common mode of using this preventive is not the best. It has been usual to put a lump of saltpetre in the milk-pail. It will sometimes happen, however, that the nitre remains undissolved, and the milk retains the objectionable flavor. Instead of this, make a strong solution of saltpetre—say a pint of boiling water upon an ounce of saltpetre—and, when thoroughly dissolved, put it in a bottle and stand it in a cool place. Before milking put into the milk-pail a spoonful of this solution, or more, according to the quantity of milk expected, and all turnip flavor will be entirely destroyed. The same substance will also, in a great degree, destroy the bad flavor given to butter by the yellow crowsfoot or butter-cup. This has been tried in our family and found serviceable. Another plan, equally if not more efficient, is to scald the cream after the saltpetre has been inserted.—[Correspondence London Live-Stock Journal.

Industry.

The industrious man always finds more leisure for study and investigation than the lazy, shiftless man. The busy men keep the world moving; the busy men sustain the farmers' clubs, the Granges and the main projects of progress and improvement. The lazy man is always full of trouble; he never succeeds; he is always finding fault with every one but himself. It is the idle men who mutiny at sea, and there is a world of philosophy in realizing the fact. We remember an old Cape Cod sea captain who, when there was nothing else to do, ordered the watch on deck to scour the anchor. Some one calls cheerfulness the daughter of employment, and it is certainly true that occupation is the necessary basis of all enjoyment. Men who have half a dozen irons in the fire are not the ones to go crazy. Put in all the irons you have, shovel, poker, tongs and all, without the least fear of being too busy. It is the man of voluntary or compelled leisure who mopes and pines himself into the mad-house or the grave. Employment is nature's physician, according to Galen, and any occupation which is innocent is most certainly better than none at all.

Schiller declared that he found the greatest happiness in life to consist in the regular discharge of some mechanical duty. Motion is nature's law; action is a man's salvation, physical and mental. Stagnant water becomes putrid, flowing water is pure and sweet. Idleness in man is just as surely mortal death. No thoroughly occupied man was ever yet miserable, though he may have thought so. Discontent arises under want of occupation, and that no man need be without who is blessed with health, eyes, hands and the usual physical endowments. Real life is thought and action, and usefulness lengthens our days. Laziness, like rust, eats into the paralysis of the soul. Nature never lies fallow; if we grow nothing useful, be sure we shall ourselves run to weeds.

And yet nine persons out of ten are looking forward to the coveted hour when they shall have leisure to do nothing, or, in other words, to allow their energies to stagnate. False philosophy. All power appears in transaction; the fire-fly only glows when upon the wing. Keep busy, that is the true motto. That man among us is only truly wise who lays himself out to work till life's latest hour, and that is the man who will live the longest and who will live to the most purpose. We live in deeds, not in years. Keep busy!

"Absence of occupation is not rest;
A mind quite vacant is a mind distressed."

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The International Review, for September.

October is a number of such merit as to call for the third "thousand copies" in the first edition. The topics are varied, timely, important, and of interest to all classes of citizens. The writers have the reputation of being pre-eminently qualified for the proper treatment of the topics. The articles, even of foreign writers, are original contributions to the *International Review*. The manner of treatment is popular, the intention of the writers being to present their thoughts, and the results of their investigation and study to the very largest class of intelligent men and women

The Domestic Monthly.

This sterling and well-known magazine is specially distinguished for those features which are not only the most attractive but also the most useful in the literature of Fashion. It includes none of those impossible and impracticable fancies of the designer, so common to most fashion journals. On the contrary, all the numerous styles represented in its pages are those actually worn by ladies of taste and fashion, and readily admit of reproduction, by following the explicit description and instructions given, by any lady. The October number, just received, gives full information concerning latest fall styles in ladies' and children's costumes, millinery, etc., together with a full account of recent novelties in dress fabrics, trimmings, hosiery, gloves, *lingerie*, and fancy and needle work. Most of the articles are illustrated with fine engravings, and a handsome colored plate, representing several very stylish house costumes, also accompanies the number.

The Domestic Monthly is published by Blake & Company, 849 Broadway, New York, at $1 50 per year. Specimen copies, 15 cents

List of Patents issued to Inventors of Pennsylvania, excepting Phila., for the week ending Sept 11, 1877, and each dated Aug. 21, 1877, Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

J Huber, Meat Chopper, Lancaster
G Palmer, Money Drawer Thief Detector, Littlestown
G Wilson, Device for Holding Sheep, Russelsburg
G Bailey, Stop-Cock, Pittsburgh
H Blackwell, Tool Carrying Trucks, Edenburg
E Erdman, Grate Bars, Lykens
C Fuller, Machine for Picking Stones, Little Marsh
H Hudson, Leather Rolling Machine, Saltillo
J Spunks, Furnace Doors, Pittsburgh
D Bowling, Washing Machine, Dravosburg
A Jordan, Spring Bed Bottom, Williamsport
C Hilty, Harrow, Apollo
M Michaels, Nursing Bottles, McKeesport
D Pruner, Making Horse Shoe Nails, McVeytown
J Schaub, Screw Cutting Taps and Dies, Allegheny
L Shook, Indicator for Steamboat Engines, Pittsburgh
Shook, Indicator for Steering Apparatus, Pittsburgh

Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

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To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, you want permanent, profitable work, address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 9-5-1y

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WILLIAM E. SHOPE,
CABINET-MAKER AND HOUSE BUILDER
These desiring a first-class workman are requested to give him a call. 8-16-1y

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.
Having discovered, in a manner which might be considered almost providential, a positive cure for Consumption and all lung complaints I felt it my duty to make it known in a practical manner by furnishing a sample bottle, free of charge, to all sufferers, my only hope of remuneration being that the medicine will perform all I claim for it. The ingredients are of the choicest herbal products and perfectly safe; will be sent FREE TO ALL. Address at once DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand street Jersey City, N. J.; or may be had of C. H Etan & Bro., Druggists, Milesburg, Pa. 9-11 1y

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Lodge Directory.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M. meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, F. & A. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

The Centennial Temperance Club, of the U. S., meets every Monday evening in Bush's Arcade.

Pennsvalley Lodge, No. 275, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening at Pine Grove Mills.

Lick Run Lodge, No. 311, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening at Howard.

Centre Hall Lodge, No. 895, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellow's Hall.

The Milesburg Centennial Temperance Club, meets every Friday evening.

Millheim Council, No. 309, O. U. A. M., meets every Saturday at 7 o'clock P. M., in their Council Room, Wilt's building.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——Choice canaries in song at Green's.

——Peter Wilson, of Spring Mills, is repairing his house.

——Sechler & Co. keep the best goods in town. No one disputes this; no one can.

——You can get your Peruvian Beer without going off the fair ground. Call at Green's exhibit, main building, column 1.

——R. H. Duncan, of Spring Mills, has sold ten acres of land to Mr. H. Guise for two hundred dollars an acre. The purchaser intends to lay it out in building lots.

——A New York State man grated some horse radish for his wife, and then sneezed, broke a blood vessel and died. Husbands will by and by learn to sit on the veranda and let domestic drudgery alone.

——If you are troubled with a cough you should by all means try a bottle of Compound Syrup of Tar, Honey and Bloodroot. It is pleasant, safe and sure. Sold at Green's.

——The *Journal* says that Emanuel Kerstetter has corn fourteen feet and five inches in hight; the ears of corn are eight feet from the ground. How is that for high?

——We invite the attention of county officials to the confession of David Lewis in this number of the REPUBLICAN. He gives his opinion of those who charged high fees in his day.

——Judge Hartman has purchased a lot on Penn street, Millheim, from John H. Musser, and is going to put up a house at once. If they keep on they will have a town at that place yet.

——David Stein, formerly of Millheim, has purchased the property of John Hall, on Penn street, and intends to return to that ancient town to live. He has been absent for several years.

——The teachers of Miles township get from twenty to thirty dollars per month for teaching the young idea how to shoot. Not very fat pay, and probably will not buy even ordinary ability.

——Wash Hutchison, formerly a stage driver on the old stage route through Millheim, is about to start a coal yard at Coburn Station. The first load of coal was received a few days ago.

——W. J. Alexander, of Spring Mills, has raised two onions from seed, one weighing nine and the other ten ounces. Take your place at the head, W. J. There is no one who can beat that.

——The proprietors of the Millheim *Journal* have started a book store, to be known under the name, style and title of "The Journal book and stationery store." We wish them abundant success.

——The Centre Hall *Reporter* is determined to have a town at Coburn Station, if "blowing" will make it. This excites the wrath of the *Journal* man, who thinks Millheim should receive more of the *Reporter's* attention.

——Rev. Jacob Kahle, a Lutheran preacher from Huntingdon, disregarding the injunction to take no scrip along while going out unto the world to preach, had his pocket picked, at Grafton, of a pocket-book containing $70.00.

——When you go to the fair don't forget to examine the exhibit of F. P. Green, and if you need some nice tooth powder, or a choice article of pomade, or a splendid canary, or an aquarium with gold fish, you can buy them right there.

——The Lewisburg merchants are advertising in the Pennsvalley papers. Now that the railroad is in operation they are bidding for that trade, and no doubt will get some of it. The only way for Bellefonte to prevent this is to build the branch to Lemont.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION—*Slim Attendance.*—The Republican County Convention met at Humes' Hall, last Wednesday, Sept. 26th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Although there had been ample notice given, there was a slim attendance—there being only thirteen delegates present. The cause of this apparent want of interest was no doubt the fact that the only important work of the Convention was to nominate a District Attorney, and the name of Clement Dale had been so favorably received that his nomination was conceded on all hands, and the farmers from a distance, knowing this, did not think it necessary to lose a day to come to town to attend the Convention. Small as the body was, however, it was big enough to be pugnacious. Some fellow from the west ward of Bellefonte, was there with his pocket full of resolutions which he sprung upon the convention to the utter consternation of the party leaders. Some of them found advocates but some fell flat, the presenter himself not caring to move their adoption. Judge Irvin was chosen president and J. Miles Green, Esq., of Milesburg, and H. C. Hatter, of Howard, secretaries. Clement Dale, Esq., was nominated for District Attorney by acclamation. Mr. Dale being present thanked the convention in an impromptu speech for the honor conferred. A resolution was adopted authorizing the President of the convention to appoint a chairman of the county committee for the ensuing year. There was some discussion upon this, the minority contending that the convention should name the man. After this was over among the various resolutions presented the following were adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention earnestly endorse the nominations of the Hon James P. Sterrett, for Judge of the Supreme Court, of Wm. B. Hart, for State Treasurer, and of John A. M. Passmore for Auditor General, made by the late Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania, and that we heartily approve of the principles contained in the resolutions promulgated by that Convention.

Resolved, That we commend to the consideration of the next Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania the name of our distinguished fellow-citizen, General James A. Beaver, as our choice for the nomination for Governor.

Adjourned.

——On last Saturday week United States detective Perkins succeeded in capturing, at Tyrone, a notorious shover of counterfeit money, named James P. Funk, of Blair county, and shot another named John B. C. Ware, of Altoona. These men succeeded in eluding the officers for a long time; but came to grief at last. The Altoona *Tribune* gives the following:

WHO WAS HE?—When John B. C. Ware hired the horse and buggy from Mr. Myers to go to Bell's Mills on that fatal Saturday, the latter tendered him a light, open vehicle which he declined. He wanted a top concern, "as he did not wish to be seen around here," and drove out of the city by mainly keeping in the less frequented streets and alleys. He paid Mr. Myers in advance, saying, which afterward proved prophecy, "that he did not think he would be back, but would see to it that the conveyance was returned to him in good order." Now, the question is: who accompanied Ware to Bell's Mills and brought back the horse and buggy to the suburbs of the city, and gave them into the charge of two boys to return to Myers livery stable? The boys say that he was a short, stout man, with peculiar countenance and Indian ink mark on the back of his hand; that he took a bag out the buggy and struck up over the hill north from Logantown. The only person likely to solve this mistery is James P. Funk, who professes to know most of the parties connected with the job of shoving "queer" in and about this city and elsewhere. Some persons seem to think that the captured corn was taken from this city to Tyrone by way of Sinking Valley, and that it was handed to Ware in the latter place after his arrival there on the Mail train. Possibly further developments will be made ere the trial of Funk is concluded.

——If the weather shall prove favorable the success of our Fair is assured. The indications are now that the exhibits will exceed all former Fairs by from 25 to 50 per cent. From all parts of the county we hear that everybody is interested, and a large turn out is no longer a question. There will be two "big days" this year,—Thursday and Friday—and who ever fails to come will miss a great treat. Professor Phillippi has his balloon in readiness to receive the gas, which will be one of the principal attractions to amusement seekers on Thursday. The programme is full and complete, which will entertain everybody. Don't fail to come. Excursion tickets on all the railroads.

FOR YOUR DIARY.—You will no longer dread the hour for taking medicine, if you are careful to purchase Jamaica Cough Syrup when in need of such a remedy. Its pleasant taste and remarkable curative effects have secured for it the largest sale of any preparation for coughs and colds now before the public. Jamaica Vegetable Liver Pills will promote the healthy action of that organ, and should be in every home. These medicines are for sale by all druggists in Bellefonte. 9 26 1y eow

——On Thursday of last week a small child of Samuel Delige, residing near the cemetery in this place, fell from a second story window, striking its head on the stone pavement below. Dr. R. L. Dart was called in, and upon examination found that the injuries were very severe—convulsions and other symptoms indicating concussion of the brain. At present the child is out of danger, and doing as well as could be expected.

——Rev. W. H. S. Keys, D.D., of Lewisburg, who is announced to lecture at Rebersburg four evenings this week, will lecture at Millheim next Tuesday, October 9th.

——The very best and largest stock of goods ever exhibited and offered for sale in Bellefonte is now being opened at Valentines & Co.'s stores.

——As ever, and even more so now than ever, Valentines carry the best and the largest stock of Groceries—always fresh and sold at the lowest prices. You always save money there.

PUBLIC BALL—There will be a social hop on Thursday evening at Bush's Hall. Good music is engaged and good order will be maintained. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

COTSWOLD SHEEP.—I have some good buck lambs for sale, the sire of which I imported from Canada at a cost of about $60. Some of the lambs may be shown at the approaching county Fair. Price from $8 to $10. William P. Fisher, Unionville, Fleming P. O., Pa. 37 3t

——There were 1,485 entries made at the Fair at 5 o'clock P. M. last evening, with a prospect of 600 more by noon today. 1,200 entries was the highest number at any former fair. A great success. The grangers are excelling in nearly everything.

IRON CITY COLLEGE.—This old established and popular institution so well and favorably known throughout the United States, affords unequaled advantages for acquiring a thorough, practical business education. Circulars with full particulars can be obtained by addressing the Principal, Prof. J. C. Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.

——Mr. John Dauberman, of Centre Hall, was threshing at George Goodharts, when his left hand caught in the cylinder of the separator, and his thumb and fingers were crushed in such a manner as to make it doubtful if they can be saved. The little finger was amputated, and it is feared that all the rest may have to be treated in the same way.

——The Altoona *Tribune* makes the following notice of a late wedding, and as it winds up by alluding to our former fellow-townsman, Charlie Wilson, it strikes us that the whole story is not told. Speak out, Charley.

A party left Woodberry, Bedford county, at 2 o'clock Thursday morning, rode twenty miles to Martinsburg, where they were married; reached this city on the Branch train at 7.40 A. M., and journeyed westward on their honeymoon on Pacific at 9.10. That's business. For the kind of hymeneal breakfast they took, ask Depot Master Charlie Wilson.

——This being fair week, Sechler will have a rush at his grocery store in Bush House block.

——John Anderson, who keeps the temperance eating house next door to this office, has made preparations to furnish hot meals at all hours to all who may need something to strengthen the inner man (or woman). This is one of the best places in town to get a meal. You get the best and pay only for what you get, and if a man is not very hungry he can purchase as much as he can eat for from twenty-five to thirty cents.

——Best five-cent cigar in town at Sechler's grocery, in Bush House block.

——Rev. W. S. H. Keys, D.D., will deliver a series of lectures in Rebersburg, commencing to-night, Wednesday, October 3d, and continuing four evenings. His subjects, as far as announced, are: "Power of Purpose," "The Unpardonable Sin," "Popery," while the subject for the last lecture is not yet decided upon. Rev. Keys is said to be a speaker of unusual eloquence and power, and no doubt will give the people of that place an intellectual treat. He should be well patronized.

——Sechler & Co. keep the best tea to be found in town.

ASTONISHING SUCCESS.—It is the duty of every person who has used Boschee's German Syrup to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing consumption, severe coughs, asthma, pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 40,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the German Syrup cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by J. Zeller & Son and F. P. Green. 35-tt-eow

—— Go to Sechler & Co., in the Bush House block, for your fine groceries. He sells cheap for cash, or short credit.

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—A mineral called manganese has been discovered on the farm of Samuel McVitty, Esq., near Three Springs, Clay township, this county. It has been pronounced, by geologists in New York and Philadelphia, the richest ore of the kind yet found in the United States. The ore contains 75 per cent of Manganese. It is of a dusky white color. It is used in the manufacture of Bessemer steel, and is also extensively used in the bleaching of certain materials, and for medical purposes. Mr. McVitty has leased to an Eastern company half an acre of land where this mineral is found, for which they pay him $2.00 per ton in the crude state. The company will commence mining in a few days. We hope that this may prove another important branch of industry in the lower end.—[Huntingdon Journal.

——For your merinos and woolen underwear Valentine's is the place.

FURST.—At her residence, on Linn street, Bellefonte, on Wednesday, September 26, at 6 o'clock in the morning, Mrs. Frances M. Furst, aged 36 years.

Mrs. Furst was the wife of A. O. Furst, Esq., one of the most prominent lawyers at the Bellefonte bar and an elder in the Presbyterian church. She had been ill for a long time with that scourge of our northern clime, consumption, and when at last she was made known the fact that kind friends had done all that could be done to stay the progress of her complaint and that she must die, she prepared for the change with that calmness which only the Christian possesses, who has the blessed hope of an immortality beyond the grave. She gave all the directions in regard to her funeral, how she should be dressed, what friends should perform the last sad duties, and the last time she was out went to the cemetery and selected the spot where her body should rest until the resurrection. All the instructions which she gave were strictly carried out, and the hymns which she selected were sung, the flowers which she loved were profusely placed around her, and last Saturday dear friends and neighbors followed her remains to their last resting place.

"There were forms in sorrow bending,
There were hearts in sackcloth drest;
For a loved one had departed
To the 'silent land of rest!'
And though she sleeps unconscious,
'Neath the green-emantled sod,
She will wake in glorious beauty
In the garden of our God!"

Beautiful was the moral of her life; no tongue accuses her, and unspotted is the ermine of her fame. She was faithful to the ministries of life that were given her to fulfill, and she hath gone from us like some gentle spirit from on high who had visited us to show the beauty of a life of Christian excellence, love, tenderness and truth. She was herself to the last, kind and cheerful. The messenger of God has erased another beloved name from the record of the living, but not from the enduring tablet of affectionate remembrance.

——The Court House ring made it their business to have the Court House room scrubbed on last Wednesday to prevent the Republicans from holding their convention in it. Such littleness deserves the contempt of all good citizens without respect of party.

——A magnificent assortment of French, English, and domestic Hosiery for ladies, gents, and children just received at Valentines.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29, '77.

Since the inauguration of Mr. Hayes as President, his refusal to decide between the rival claimants to the Gubernatorial chair in South Carolina and Louisiana by according to either official recognition and his withdrawal of the troops to their barracks, sufficient time has elapsed to soften and mollify the bitter differences engendered by the new departure among those that had supported him in his campaign against the St. Louis nominee. The widest latitude to individual opinion has always been allowed, if not encouraged. The Jesuitical policy of repression and subordination of everything to the high priests, inculcated and insisted on among the followers of Democracy, was offensive and impracticable with the rank and file of Republicanism, composed of the intelligence of the North and great West. The President's patriotism and honesty has been conceded by committees, honestly incredulous as to the wisdom of particular measures he favored. The liberalizing effects of a little reflection over the situation among those just returning to Washington and who left here last spring very decided in one or the other direction, are so marked as to lead to the hope that there has been a tacit agreement to disagree until the logic of events shall have left no room for disagreement; and it is too late for superserviceable friends of the representatives of either side to attempt forcible conversion. Bandying epithets will not, evidently, be sanctioned by the party; and it is a matter of congratulation that neither the President or any of the prominent Republican dissenters from the Southern policy have allowed the irresponsible gossip of blind adherents to influence them against each other. No one can fail to see how earnestly Democratic organs have lent themselves to the scheme of forcing a breach between the Administration and Republicans of New York, and the Republicans from conviction everywhere will rejoice that it has failed.

The Indian delegation here is the attraction of the hour, now that the sensation over the Patent Office fire has somewhat subsided. It numbers twenty-three, including among them Spotted Tail, Red Cloud, Hi Dog, Little Big Man, Iron Grass and others as well known. They are all entertained at government expense at the Washington House, and will each be fitted out with a suit of clothes before returning home. Several are here for the first time, and, notwithstanding their proverbial stoicism, manifest much interest in the novel sights of civilized life. Yesterday Commissioner Smith and Lieut. Clark presented them to the "Great Father" at the White House. All save the two first named were decked out in paint and feathers in the regulation style prescribed for state occasions. There appeared none of the defiant manner observed at former visits of chiefs. They were all agreed in begging not to be removed from their present reservation to the Missouri river. Their most imperative needs, according to the testimony of each that spoke, were wagons and harnesses, and about all earnestly expressed their desire for school, the education of their children, ministers to be sent them, and that they be put in the way to become civilized citizens. Another interview is to be accorded them to-day.

The alternation of the Mexican problem from very exciting to very tame, and *vice versa*, keeps us constantly on the *qui vive*. From the most reliable data obtainable, it appears that Diaz is really solicitous to so far observe his obligations toward us as to secure recognition; but his efforts are hampered and embarrassed by a faction across the border which strives to defeat his conciliatory measures and to render him unpopular by parading them as so many humiliations of the nation. A certain portion of the Texans heartily reciprocate in kind their feeling of hostility, and they have their sympathizers as far north, at least, as Washington, and their motive is probably very similar. The defeat of these malcontents means the pacific solution of the Rio Grande problem; their ascendency, war. This is the war week, and we hear of the organization of six Texas regiments.

General Sturgis seems to have dealt the Nez Perces several telling blows; but there are well founded apprehensions, apparently, that a portion may escape, stir up the northern tribes to revolt, and all joining Sitting Bull, make common cause against us. In the face of such a formidable combination, we should be powerless without a heavy reinforcement of the army, and they could ravage our borders and small frontier towns almost at will.

The President is reported to have expressed himself as much gratified with his reception South. Mr. Key hastens to say that if there were Rebel flags in the Atlanta procession he did not see them. The best information in possession of the public leads to the belief that the disposition manifested was generally hospitable—in some instances warm and cordial. But there is an impression abroad that in several instances there were displays quite the opposite; and a few, perhaps, in the case of individuals or small factions, positively insulting.

Yesterday there was filed the certificate of incorporation of the National Union Publishing Company. Among the trustees appeared the names of Ex-Congressman Lynch, the projector of the paper, General C. D. Gilmore, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, French, and Enoch Totten. The paper will appear the 1st proximo, to be moderately Republican and mildly Administration in tone. Mr. Lynch's energy and ample means starts it under favorable auspices.

The fire that caused the destruction of the west and north holes of the third story of the Patent Office and the attic above, with about all their valuable contents, consisting chiefly of models and drawings, has had the good effect to stimulate officials to precautionary measures with the other public buildings, all about equally liable to the same fate, save, perhaps, the new State Department, deemed fire-proof; and there comes an almost uniform demand that the others be made so, and that the safety of the public archives be made certain at every cost. LEO.

A GIFT—For every reader of this paper. "Idle Hours" is a large, 16 page illustrated family story paper, filled with charming stories, sketches, and interesting articles by some of the best writers. A prominent feature will be humorous selections from the "Free Press," "Hawkeye," "Danbury News," etc. In short, "Idle Hours" will furnish a great amount of choice reading at the low price of $1.50 a year, making it the cheapest weekly story paper in this country. One of Dr. Warner's celebrated health corsets given to every subscriber. By an arrangement with the publisher the first number of this popular weekly will be sent free to every reader of the REPUBLICAN. Send your address at once on a postal card or otherwise to M. T. Richardson, Publisher, 397 Broadway, New York. 9-39-6t

Dr. Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap.

DR. VAN DYKE, whose life long specialty, and world-wide reputation for curing Skin Diseases, has endeavored for years to combine an EXTERNAL TREATMENT. He has accomplished this desirable result in the preparation of his compound "SULPHUR SOAP," the merits of which are spoken of by thousands; it is highly recommended to all our readers. Price 25 cts., by mail, 35 cts. a box; 3 cakes, 60 cts., by mail 75 cts. Office, 50 N. 5th st. Wholesale D pot, 400 N. 3d st., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists. 9 27 1yeow

"HOW I WISH that my Skin was as white and soft as yours," said a lady the other day to a female friend. "You can easily make it so," said the lady addressed. "How?" inquired the first speaker. USE GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP. Sold by all Druggists.

Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cts. 37 4w

Announcement.

We are authorized to announce the name of CLEMENT DALE, Esq., as a candidate for District Attorney.

MARRIED.

HENRY—DEININGER—On the 13th ult., at the residence of Mr. Samuel Showers, near Hublersburg, by Rev. J. A. Bright, Mr. John W. Henry and Miss Lucy Deininger, both of Centre Hall.

HANNA—HERSHBERGER—On the 11th ult., at the residence of the bride, by Rev. D. M. Wolf, Mr. James Hanna and Mrs. Margaret Hershberger, both of Gregg twp.

SHOWALTER—LAMBURN—On the 19th ult., by Rev. Geo. Guyer, Samuel F. Showalter, of Millerstown, Butler county, and Sadie C. Lamburn, of Half Moon, this county.

RINES—BICKLE—On the 20th ult., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Geo. P. Hartzell, Mr. Daniel Rines, of Flemington, Clinton county, and Miss Hannah E. Bickle, of Jacksonville, this county.

DIED.

ZEIGLER—At Rebersburg, on the 12th ult., Charles, son of Samuel Zeigler, aged about 10 months.

YARNELL—On 19th ult., in Benner twp., Mrs. Mary Yarnell, aged 73 years.

FEIDLER—On 3d ult., near Madisonburg, Michael Feidler, aged nearly 73 years.

——Graham & Son are selling good, solid Red Sole Leather for 25 cents per pound; Kips and Upper at 60 cts. Now is the time to buy. 38 4t

NOTICE.—SUSSMAN SELLS THE BEST first-class Red Sole Leather for 25 cts.; Oak for 35 cts. Finest French kip, calf, lining, of which he has a fine stock. Give him a call. v9 n36 tf

COMMERCIAL.

We copy from the *North American* the following encouraging items of trade:

The business situation continued to show signs of improvement all through the past week, though not calling for any special reference in addition to what has already been said in these columns. A more satisfactory condition of affairs has not existed for a long time. Reports from every section of the country bring the most flattering assurances as to the unprecedented harvest. Trade in all departments is brisk and gives evidence of increasing, the reports up to this period for the season being far in excess of its predecessors for four years. This is certainly encouraging, and one of the most gratifying features of the movement is the continued activity in the exportation of the products of the soil, particularly of breadstuffs, provisions and petroleum, together with a liberal outward movement of cotton manufactures, agricultural machinery and other American specialties. And while the export trade is brisk, the imports continue on a moderate scale, owing to the reduced rate of consumption incident to the long depression. More enterprise is being shown than has been observed of late, and it really looks as if the people had concluded that the trade of the world hinges on that of the Republic; that the power of regulating our trade is internal and resides in the body of the people, and that it is their duty to put an end to the general paralysis by all going actively to work again to buy and sell, to import and to export, to build, to mine, to manufacture, to improve and extend their railways, and to build and own more ships; and, in fact, to make among themselves that consumption out of which all business proceeds. Let this be successful on the same grand scale as in 1872 and the capacity of our markets will at once be found to have been underrated amazingly by the doctrinaires of all schools, and instead of the manufacturers being able to supply so much more than we need, prices will rise because the demand will exceed the supply. This is now within easy reach if we only keep up the active start we have just made. But it must extend to all interests alike, and especially it must give new life and strength to the great railway system in which $4,300,000,000 of capital is invested. Upon that the iron interest depends, and upon the iron interest everything else hinges. Our own opinion has all along been that the scare about the excessive supply of railroads was grossly out of keeping with the facts, and that the country could and would furnish in prosperous times ample business to warrant the payment of dividends and interest upon all the lines. There is no material change to note in financial matters. Money continues abundant and rates are nominally unchanged. There has been so large a shrinkage in business, so marked a relaxation of the great productive forces, and so heavy a decline in all values, that the amount of circulation necessary to do the business of the country has been greatly reduced, with the consequence of unprofitable rates. The natural result of having so much capital on the market is to cheapen it, or to consign more or less of it to idleness.

GOLD—Gold was rather firmer on Saturday, and advanced from 103 to 103¼, at which figure the closing sales were made. Excepting the firmer tone the market was dull and devoid of any interesting feature.

Chicago—Wheat, No. 1 Spring, $1.18; Corn, 42c; Oats weak, 28c.

Philadelphia—Wheat, amber, $1.48@$1.50; red $1.47.

Corn firmer, 61c@62c.

Oats, white, 37c, mixed, 34c.

Rye, 75c per pound.

Cloverseed, 9½c@10c per pound.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, Oct. 3, 1877.

Our wide-awake merchants, especially those who advertise in the REPUBLICAN, are preparing for a lively fall trade, the outlook for whom is very encouraging.

GRAIN.

The demand for wheat is fair at our quotations. Our farmer friends may feel gratified that our market is supplied with competing buyers. The mills claim all the wheat that will naturally come here, and we learn that the proprietors have resolved to pay prices above shipping margins to keep shippers out of the market. If they have the pluck to adhere to this resolve, farmers will have no reason to complain of prices paid here. They suggest that wheat to command full prices must be clean and marketable, or it will be chalked No. 2. The proper attention in time will save a world of growling and dissatisfaction. So much for competition.

RYE—Rye is not in very much demand.

CORN—New corn is coming to market and is worth about 40 cents for the double bushel of ears. Old corn is offered more freely and we advise farmers to sell now if they desire to realize 60 cents per bushel.

OATS—Farmers are not disposed to sell at present prices, but the demand is light.

CLOVER SEED—There is a large crop of Cloverseed, the very best and cleanest of which is worth from five dollars to five and a quarter per bushel of 64 pounds.

APPLES—Apples are scarce—no regular quotations.

POTATOES—Potatoes are a drag and sell for what consumers are willing to pay.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 35
Red wheat	1 35
Rye per bushel	60
Corn, cob	60
Corn, shelled	60
Oats	25
Clover seed	5 00
Flour, retail per barrel	7 50@8 00
Flour, wholesale	7 00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$15 00
Hay Mixed per ton	12 00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6 00@8 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	6
Cherries, dried, per pound	
Beans, per quart	8
Fresh Butter, per pound	28
Chickens, per piece	20
Cheese, per pound	18
Hams, per pound	15
Bacon	10
Lard, per pound	8
Eggs, per doz	15
Tallow, per pound	8
Potatoes, per bushel	35
Dried Beef	20
Wilson's Pressed Beef, per lb	25
Canned Tomatoes, per can	16
Lemons, per doz	40

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA September 29, 1877.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	110½	110¾
" " '65, J. and J	105¾	106¼
" " '67, " "	107¾	107¾
" " '68, " "	109¾	109¾
" 10-40 coupon	107¾	107¾
" Pacific 6's, cy	120	121
New 5's, Reg. 1881	107½	107¾
" " c. 1881	107¾	107¾
" 4½ Reg. 1891	105¾	105¾
" " c. 1891	106	106¼
Gold	103	103¼
New 4's Reg. 1907	101¾	101¾
Pennsylvania	28¾	29
Reading	15¾	16
Philadelphia and Erie	9¾	9¾
Lehigh Navigation	18¾	19
" Valley	29	30½
United R. R. of J	126½	127
Pittsburg, T. & Buffalo R.R	8¾	8¾
Northern Central	15¾	16
Central Transportation	50	51
Nesquehoning	43¾	44
North Pennsylvania	19¾	20
C. & A. Mortgages 6's '80	111	111¾